

sona,  
low,  
deriva  
ape,  
AVY

W.  
kind

ork

Notes

ness  
parts

York

ton.

ORDS,

ases,  
ases,

C.  
ARY  
ashes,  
&c.  
OR of  
id re-  
licious.

DS-  
DE's,

DS.  
M.

AND

ulars:

ages.  
ny.

LEC

Mass.

and

ated to at

itary  
ality,

al;  
R.

tion.  
onths  
ed to  
a line  
Ad-  
short

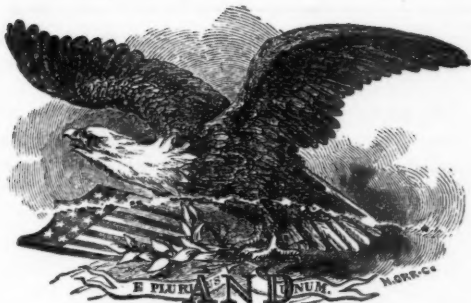
ad to  
spon-  
racter  
name  
y his  
arab-

AL.

AND  
PAGE  
to the

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOL. I.—NO. 52.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

Publication Office 39 Park Row.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER FIFTY-TWO.

The Campaign in Virginia.....	542	Army and Navy Personal.....	553
The Attack on Mobile.....	550	Army Officers and the Government.....	553
Minor Operations.....	550	The Battle of Mobile Bay.....	554
Commander T. A. M. Craven, U. S. N.....	550	A Glance at the Field.....	555
New Publications.....	551	General Sherman's Operations.....	555
The Interview with Mr. Davis.....	551	Editorial Paragraphs.....	555
A New Formation for Infantry.....	552	Foreign Military and Naval Matters.....	556
The Invention of Chain Pistols.....	552	Army Gazette.....	556
Destruction of Ordnance Stores at City Point.....	553	Navy Gazette.....	557
Education of Naval Constructors and Engineers.....	553	Medical Department.....	558
		Various Naval Matters.....	558

## THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE Court of Investigation at Petersburg has now taken the testimony of all the prominent actors in the disastrous assault, but its opinion is not yet announced. While it has been exploring the causes of the disaster, the enemy has sprung a mine on us, and with quite as little success as attended our own similar but more elaborate effort. This was intended as a countermine to a gallery thought to be commenced by our forces. We have already explained that the enemy did not follow their explosion with an assault. BEAUREGARD's account of the affair is as follows:—"An experimental mine was fired successfully last night [Aug. 5th], in front of GRACIE's line. The enemy appeared much alarmed. All quiet to-day." To judge from the Richmond papers, the enemy seems very anxious about our mining operations, and is on the alert to discover other tunnels against different parts of his works. "The subterranean proclivities of the enemy," says the *Enquirer*, "form the standing theme in Petersburg." Accordingly, LEE is countermining busily here and there. Indeed, on both sides, there has been much digging done of late. The enemy is erecting stronger defences within his outer lines, and a new and strong redoubt has been discovered on his right, already nearly completed. He has been mounting new and formidable guns in our front also. In spite of these demonstrations, and of the frequent report that the enemy is endeavoring to turn our left, there are good grounds for supposing that he recently detached an important fraction of his command for temporary service elsewhere.

After the sharp skirmish and the artillery duel of Sunday evening, which took place principally in front of the Ninth corps, there was a lull in the contest, and Monday was particularly quiet. In the afternoon of Tuesday, the 9th, another heavy duel of mortars occurred on the right and right centre, lasting till nine o'clock. About noon of the same day, a calamitous explosion took place at City Point. An ordnance boat at the wharf was receiving fixed ammunition, when, by some accident, probably the careless handling and dropping of one of the cases, the whole cargo suddenly blew up, with a loud and continuous noise, which was heard throughout our line and in that of the enemy. A fearful loss of life and a large destruction of property resulted. The ordnance barge and one other were blown to fragments, and a number of buildings, offices, stores and tents, were thrown down. The high bluff on the shore was perforated with shells, balls, and bullets, and fragments of ammunition and parts of vessels and houses were scattered profusely for many yards. About 400 feet of the new warehouse were thrown down and its contents dispersed. The Post Office was exploded and its contents blown to the winds. Some of the boats in the river received a large number of shots. Most horrid of all, the limbs and shattered bodies of the unfortunate bystanders were everywhere to be seen, on shore and in the river. The Provost Guard was promptly at hand, restoring order and relieving the sufferers, and, with

the aid of a tug, which threw six streams of water, extinguished the flames. The loss in life was 60 or 70 killed, including 12 soldiers and 40 Government laborers, and about 130 wounded, including 3 officers, 4 soldiers, and over 100 laborers. "Twelve whole bodies and twenty bags of fragments" had been buried up to the 11th. Many of the killed were sunk in the river. The 20th New York regiment suffered most.

From Tuesday, the 9th, until Saturday, the 13th, there is little to record, beyond the usual story of picket and artillery firing, and the suffering caused by the intense heat, the latter being exaggerated, as correspondents say, by the annoyance of summer insects, and especially of the swarms of flies. On Thursday afternoon and evening, however, the firing was unusually sharp, and before daylight of Friday the whole line was aroused by a furious cannonade from the enemy's batteries, right and left, lasting more than an hour. It arose from an advance of our picket lines during the night. In the course of the day, the enemy's new work, built near the exploded one, announced its completion by a rapid fire from its armament. Another duel of mortars took place in the evening. But the casualties of the day were not large. The mortar duel was repeated on Saturday evening, and picket firing was kept up all night along the line to cover important movements on the James. The same evening General BURNSIDE turned over the Ninth corps to the temporary command of General WILCOX, and started North on leave of absence. About twenty deserters came into the lines.

## THE CANAL AT DUTCH GAP.

On the James, meanwhile, important events were occurring. On Wednesday, the 10th, a force had been thrown across the James at Dutch Gap. Here, there is a great bend in the river, forming a peninsula called Farrar's Island, which a neck of land less than half a mile wide connects with the north shore. This isthmus was to be cut by a canal. If completed and occupied, it would save a circuit of six miles in a bend crowded with obstructions and torpedoes, and guarded by the rebel gunboats, which had their station at Dutch Gap. If completed and occupied, it would also flank the enemy's strong and important position at Howlett's which we have before described as sweeping the river near this point with heavy batteries. It would necessitate to the enemy the construction of a new and more extended line of defence, requiring a larger complement of men to defend it, and especially it would bring our forces dangerously near to Fort Darling, having got rid of the obstructions at Dutch Gap. The work was prosecuted with impunity until Friday, when, soon after daybreak, the enemy collected in such force in the vicinity that our gunboats opened heavily upon them for several hours. At dawn of Saturday, two of the enemy's rams came down to the tongue of land, and, in their familiar spot, under the lee of the island, sheltered from our gunboats, opened fire upon the negro troops, who were digging the canal. The Howlett House battery, situated just above the point where BUTLER's line strikes the river, also opened, and was answered by our battery at Crow's Nest, near Dutch Gap. As the river is full of obstructions above the latter point, at the extremity of Farrar's Island, our gunboats could not run up to take part in the engagement. Our troops had already thrown up entrenchments along the line of the canal, but were now subjected to a fire from the Howlett House, on the west, and from the *Virginia* and *Richmond* on the north. But the men bravely continued their work, and the firing lasted till after noon with-

out effect. A shot from the Crow's Nest battery dismounted a gun at Howlett's.

The enemy was evidently determined to dispute our advance, although one of the Richmond papers had affected to describe the canal project as only a valuable commercial improvement to the city. The point "was ever an impediment in the way of our trade, and the bend, which is shut off from breezes from almost every quarter, was always familiarly known by the sailors, who held it in special dread, as 'Pull and be damned.'" But, on Sunday, the work on the canal was covered by an unexpected move. For some days previous a fleet of transports had been collected at City Point, and the Second corps was brought over from Petersburg and embarked on them. This movement was noted by the enemy, who, not only observed the decided contraction of our line on the left, but also the transports. "GRANT," says a Richmond paper, "is moving large bodies of his troops cautiously and quietly from our front. Where he is sending them, we, of course, do not know, but they leave City Point in transports and go down the river." So far, however, from being "cautious," the movement was ostentatious. The Second corps moved down the river with bands playing on Saturday evening, as if for Fortress Monroe. But, under cover of the night, the transports turned, headed up the river again at full speed, and soon reached Deep Bottom. There the corps was disembarked, and TURNER's and W. BIRNEY's divisions of the Tenth corps crossed on pontoons about two o'clock the same night to the same point, and joined FOSTER's division, which, as it will be remembered, has long held position there.

Early on Sunday morning, BIRNEY pushed out FOSTER's brigade of his Tenth corps towards the Rebel works, at Strawberry Plains, the position of which has already been described in our account of the fight at this same point before the late assault on Petersburg. The brigade easily drove the thin line of the enemy's skirmishers before them, and, at length as their outer works were approached, the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts charged and carried them, capturing 70 prisoners. By noon, HANCOCK's corps was disembarked, and GREGG's cavalry having cleared the roads for it, moved up to the right of the Tenth corps, and got into position along the Newmarket road, being mainly on the right of Four-Mile Creek, while the Tenth was on the left of the same stream. The gunboats supported the rear or centre, and engaged the enemy's works, which replied both upon the boats and the troops. There was skirmishing in the afternoon, and, at length, a general advance of the Second and Tenth corps, with a charge and a brisk contest resulting in the capture of four guns and a line of breastworks. The particulars of this engagement are so confused that we shall suspend a detailed account of it till next week. It is clear, however, that our forces were checked, after advancing some distance with success, and lost about 500 men. Nearly 100 prisoners were captured by us during the day. On Monday, there was more skirmishing. The affair, so far, does not look to us like a serious movement on Richmond. Whether it will develop into that remains to be seen.

## THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

After General GRANT's visit to Maryland, of which mentioned was made last week, the forces destined for the defence of the Valley, under General SHERIDAN, began assembling at Harper's Ferry. This force consisted of the Sixth and Nineteenth corps and CROOK's division of infantry, and TORBERT's division



of cavalry, with some of HUNTER'S cavalry, being the brigades of DEVINS, CUSTER, LOWELL, and GIBBS. On Wednesday, the 10th, the column started down the valley. There was some skirmishing on Thursday and Friday, near Winchester, and again at Newtown. On Saturday our forces were as far as Strasburgh. But the latest report is that they have fallen back to Winchester, EARLY too strong for them in front.

#### THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

WE have the pleasure of recording this week a brilliant naval victory gained in Mobile Bay by the hero of New Orleans, Admiral FARRAGUT. The Admiral's own account furnishes all that is required to understand the nature of the battle; but we will add a collateral account of such details as would not properly be included in an official narrative. Mobile is situated at the head of Mobile Bay, about 30 miles from the Gulf. At the mouth of the bay is Dauphin Island, with a strait on each side. The eastern strait is the only one accessible to our fleet, its channel being about 20 feet deep, while the water in the other is only about 5 feet deep. Near the upper end of the bay is Dog River bar, where the water is about 9 feet deep. Two forts guard the mouth of the bay. Fort Morgan is at the end of the long, low, sandy point which makes out into the bay opposite Dauphin Island, and about 4 miles distant therefrom. On the latter is Fort Gaines. The channel runs close under the guns of Fort Morgan. A mile or more above Fort Gaines is Fort Powell, and adjoining are a water battery and some earthworks. Fort Morgan is a remarkably powerful fort, and all three are armed with the best guns in the Confederate service. The channel left open in front of Fort Morgan was about 1,500 yards wide, the rest of it being filled up with tiers of piles, connected by chains. Outside of the piles were the torpedoes.

On the afternoon of August 3d, the *Winnebago* (Monitor) steamed towards Fort Morgan, and threw a few shells into it, and on the noon of the next day, she did a similar favor for Fort Gaines. Soon after sunrise of August 5th, the fleet moved up the bay, two vessels abreast, so lashed together as to allow each ship to tow along its consort, in case of the crippling of the latter. The wooden fleet numbered fourteen vessels. The four Monitors, *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan*, *Chickasaw*, and *Winnebago*, were in advance.

Soon after 7, Fort Morgan and the enemy's four vessels which were lying under its guns, opened fire, and our advance slowing and the rear closing up into the prescribed order of battle, the whole fleet replied with tremendous effect, first with the rifled bow guns and then with broadsides, as soon as possible. The Flag-ship *Hartford* at once turned its attention to Fort Morgan, using its nine-inch guns with great precision, and the Admiral, in the maintop, where he had lashed himself, communicated his orders through speaking tubes. At 7.40, the Monitor *Tecumseh* struck a torpedo, and instantly sank, carrying down all but ten of her crew, and the gallant CRAVEN, her commander. A few were saved by a boat from the *Metacomet*, in the thick of the storm of shot and shell. The whole fleet was now running at full speed past the Rebel forts, amid terrific firing. Before eight the Flag-ship had got by Fort Morgan, and the rear had passed it half an hour later. During this time the three gunboats of the enemy, the *Selma*, *Morgan*, and *Gaines*, poured in a galling and raking fire. In the rear of the fleet was the Rebel ram *Tennessee*, which had attacked the fleet at the outset, and now stood towards them again. Accordingly, the ships were all cast off from their couplings, and the *Metacomet* attacked the *Selma*, while the rest of the fleet turned on the ram. After a brisk pursuit and running fight, the *Selma* struck her flag to the *Metacomet*, Lieutenant-Commander JOUETT, and, on being boarded, it was found that her decks were covered with the dead and wounded, and her scuppers were running with blood. Meanwhile, orders had been given to run down the ram. The *Monongahela* first struck her, then the *Lackawanna*; and finally the *Hartford* struck her severely, and immediately poured into her a port broadside of nine-inch solid shot, at a distance of about 12 feet. The iron-clads had already closed with her, and the rest of the fleet were bearing down, when she hauled down her flag, at ten o'clock, her commander, Admiral BUCHANAN, having lost a leg in

the encounter. The gunboats *Morgan* and *Gaines* escaped to the protection of Fort Morgan, and here the action closed.

The whole fight was gallantly conducted on both sides. The heroism of Admiral FARRAGUT in pitting his wooden ships against the formidable forts and the huge iron-clad, is noteworthy. The enemy's fleet, also, only surrendered after a desperate resistance, and the ram *Tennessee* went through a terrible engagement. So hot was the opening fire on Fort Morgan that the gunners were driven from the guns and the fort almost silenced, until the fleet had passed. Our loss in the whole affair was about 50 killed and 100 wounded, while about 100 went down with the *Tecumseh*, making a total of from 240 to 250. The Flagship suffered most severely, losing 19 killed and 23 wounded. Of our vessels, the *Tecumseh* was sunk, the fine dispatch-boat *Philippi* was burned (the fate of her crew being as yet unknown), the *Hartford* badly crushed by the prow of the *Metacomet*, while each ship was trying to run down the *Tennessee*, and the *Oneida* badly injured in her works by the *Tennessee*, and carried off into shoal water by her consorts to avoid sinking. The other vessels suffered comparatively little. The enemy lost less than 40 in killed and wounded in his fleet, the *Selma* suffering most. The ram had but three killed. The enemy lost his ram and the *Selma*, and acknowledges that "the *Gaines* retired to Fort Morgan in a sinking condition." The *Morgan* was the only vessel of the four that escaped. He claims that the contest was one of 212 guns against 32; but he does not reckon his forts, to whose fire our fleet was constantly exposed.

While this action was going on, General GRANGER invested Fort Gaines in the rear, and also took in reverse the water batteries outside the fort, silencing them. The Monitor *Chickasaw* turned her attention to Fort Powell, situated at Grant's Pass, at the other end of Dauphin Island, and towed a steam barge out from under the guns of the fort. She then engaged the fort again vigorously. The operations of General GRANGER, in connection with those of the fleet, forced the unconditional surrender of Fort Gaines on the morning of the 8th, with its armament of 26 guns, its garrison of 56 officers and 818 men, and more than six months' provisions. About the same time Fort Powell was evacuated, and its armament of 18 guns left in our hands. At latest accounts Fort Morgan still held out, and Mobile had not yet been approached. But, at all events, the blockade running in this Bay is over.

#### MINOR OPERATIONS.

From the West there is little of importance to record. The banks of the Mississippi, and those of the rivers in Arkansas and Louisiana are still infested by guerrillas. The steamer *Madison* was lately fired into near Napoleon, on the Mississippi, and some soldiers wounded. The *Clara Bell* was set on fire with shells from a battery at Carrollton, and burned, on July 24th. On the 10th of August, a battery on the Arkansas shore fired on the *Empress*, and sixty shot struck her. A supporting force riddled her upper works with musketry, and eighteen discharged soldiers on board were killed and wounded. A gunboat appeared, at length, and rescued the steamer. The same day, a sharp skirmish occurred at Abbeyville, La., between our cavalry under General HATCH and the enemy's under CHALMERS, in which a few prisoners and caissons were captured from the latter. On the 5th of August, the camp of the Eleventh New York cavalry near Donaldsonville, La., was surrounded by the enemy under Colonel SCOTT, and a demand made to surrender. Our forces cut their way through, with small loss, except that of about sixty men, mostly left sick in camp. Soon after, the camp was reoccupied.

Kentucky continues to be the prey of guerrillas, who rove about, plundering horses and stock, and occasionally skirmish with our troops. The town of Henderson was recently attacked by the enemy, but our gunboats protected it. Colonel KIRK's expedition to North Carolina returned to Knoxville on the 8th of July, with 150 prisoners, 60 negroes and 75 horses, having skirmished frequently during their month's trip, and having destroyed much Rebel property. On the 13th, a party of the enemy's cavalry crossed the Ohio into Illinois, and captured five steamers near Shawneetown, loaded with Government cattle.

Indian hostilities were resumed near Fort Laramie,

July 21st, on an attempt of the Indians to steal horses. There have also been hostilities with the Sioux between Fort Rice and Fort Union, but nothing of consequence has occurred.

Land operations against Charleston seem to have been suspended. Our forces have evacuated John's Island, and, beyond the occasional shelling of the city, there is little of interest from Charleston Harbor. It is clear that the demonstration of General FOSTER very nearly proved a success. The attack on Fort Johnson was a surprise, and, but for misfortunes connected with the management of our own forces, might have been an important victory. A raid in Florida has been made by General BIRNEY, with some success. On the 24th and 25th of July, several bridges across the St. Mary's near Baldwin, were destroyed, and Baldwin was occupied and held, the enemy hastily evacuating the town. Some captures of cars and other Rebel property were made. It will be remembered that Baldwin is at the junction of two railroads, and about half way from Jacksonville to Olustee.

#### COMMANDER T. A. M. CRAVEN, U. S. N.

REAR-Admiral FARRAGUT's brief official dispatch announces that on the 5th of the present month, while passing the forts in Mobile harbor, the Monitor *Tecumseh* was struck by a torpedo, and that she sunk with all her officers and crew, the pilot and eight or ten men picked up by a boat sent from the *Metacomet*, alone excepted. This leaves no room to doubt that her commander, Commander T. A. M. CRAVEN perished with his vessel, and that the Navy has lost one of its most skillful, devoted and scientific officers.

Commander CRAVEN was a native of New Hampshire, but received his appointment to the Navy while a resident of the State of New York, in February of 1829. Since that time he had seen about twenty-two years of sea service, while much the larger portion of the remaining years of his life in the Navy was spent in active duty on shore. He served in 1830 in the sloop-of-war *Boston*, of the Mediterranean squadron, and in 1834 joined the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, in West India waters. The following year he received his warrant as a passed midshipman, and in 1836 was for a short time engaged at the National Observatory, but soon asked to be relieved, and was, at his own request, placed on the Coast Survey, for whose duties he immediately displayed his rare aptitude. In 1841 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy and was attached to the sloop-of-war *Falmouth* till 1843, when he was transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina* at New York. A short time after he was on the storeship *Lexington*, and from 1844 to 1847 was on furlough. In the latter year he was on the cruise taken by the *Dale*, of the Pacific squadron. From 1850 to 1858 he was employed on the Coast Survey, visited on official business the Isthmus of Darien, and leaving the Coast Survey in 1859, was appointed to the command of the steamer *Mohawk*, of the Home squadron, stationed off the coast of Cuba to intercept slavers. While in the Coast Survey he won an enviable reputation as a hydrographer, and did the country constant and valuable service.

When the Rebellion broke out Commander CRAVEN was placed in command of the *Crusader*, and had an important share in preserving for the Union the fortress of Key West. The Board of Underwriters of New York presented his wife with a service of plate, and sent to him a complimentary letter, in appreciation of the desire he had always evinced to render such assistance to the commerce of our country, as could properly be extended in the performance of duty, and for rendering, on several occasions, important services to American vessels in distress, in the vicinity of Key West, Fla.

Commander CRAVEN received his present commission April 24, 1861, and in September, 1861, he left the *Crusader* and took command of the new screw sloop *Tuscarora*, which was dispatched across the Atlantic to cruise for the Rebel pirates. Though his failure to take the *Alabama* caused him much annoyance, he did good service, in blockading the *Sumter*, at Gibraltar and compelling the Rebels to abandon that vessel. He returned in July, 1863. Early this year he was ordered to the command of the *Tecumseh*, and sailed in her for Hampton Roads to join Acting Rear-Admiral LEE's James river flotilla. He was among the first to reach City Point, and, after a somewhat lengthened stay in the James River, his vessel was ordered to join Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT's squadron, and here she met the fatal torpedo.

Commander CRAVEN was a brother of ALFRED CRAVEN, Esq., Engineer of the Croton Department in New York, and of Captain THOMAS T. CRAVEN, commanding the *Niagara*, now on duty in the English and French waters. His reputation was of the very highest, not only as an able and studious officer, but as a thorough seaman and a thorough gentleman. A brave, loyal, true-hearted man, we know he met death calmly and with a good conscience.



## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**SYSTEMS OF MILITARY BRIDGES.** By Brigadier-General GEORGE W. CULLUM. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, 1863.

**MILITARY BRIDGES.** By HERMANN HAUPT. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, 1864.

THESE two recent works on bridges are sufficient in themselves to give a military student all the theoretical knowledge he needs in the course of an ordinary campaign. The treatise of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, indeed, is still standard on this topic, as the same author is standard on the other military and naval topics he has touched. There is also the work of HAILLOT, which we have never seen translated from the French. In our own country, the subject of military bridges is introduced in general into engineering works, as, for instance, in Captain DUANE'S Manual for Engineer Troops. But for real, practical use to our Army, these two works are worth all preceding, because they are carefully adapted to the necessities and peculiarities of our own country, aim to suggest expedients for the precise difficulties which we meet, and, finally, are chiefly based on experience derived by actual practice in the Mexican war and the present Rebellion.

And here it may be remarked that the wonderful expansion which has been given to military science by the present unhappy war, is almost incredible. Not, indeed, that the grand principles which underlie military operations, the laws of strategy and the combinations of tactics, have been essentially changed. But the *materiel*, the ways and means, the appliances of engineering, the science of projectiles—these and similar branches of the military profession have made wonderful progress—and in few points is the advance more sensible than in that of military bridges. Mr. HAUPT well remarks that “in none of the works previously published can be found plans for military railroad bridges”—and yet railroads play a part in our war of incalculable importance. General CULLUM'S work is chiefly devoted to the bridges in use by our Army, with references, however, to the systems employed in Europe and British India. It pronounces as the great desideratum—“stability of structure, activity of manœuvre, and minimum transportation of the necessary equipage for crossing rivers in campaign.” The first part of the work contains, with slight modifications, the earlier professional paper of the author, which our readers will remember, entitled “Military Bridges with India Rubber Pontons.” In the present work, he adds chapters on Trestle Bridges and Iron Pontons, concise descriptions of foreign systems of military bridges, and directions for the preservation, destruction and reestablishment of bridges. As a captain in the corps of engineers, General CULLUM had the supervision of the devising, building, and preparing for service the various pontoon trains which were sent to Mexico during the Mexican war, and from this service acquired much celebrity. As lieutenant-colonel in the corps of engineers, aide to General Scott, and chief of General HALLACK'S staff, while the latter was in campaign, as well as, more recently, in Washington, General CULLUM has had abundant opportunity to revise his opinions, and add to them the result of fresh experience.

The handsome volume of General HAUPT, illustrated by 69 very fine lithographic engravings, is a very elaborate contribution to the science of American military bridge building. It contains suggestions of new expedients and constructions for crossing streams and chasms. It has some very fine designs for trestle and truss bridges, and all is, as the book itself states, “adapted especially to the wants of the service in the United States.” The author is widely known, not only as a civil engineer, but as the late Chief of Bureau of Construction and Operation of Military Railways. His experience in Virginia in former campaigns was of great value, and its results may constantly be seen in the work before us. Its discussions of military railroad bridges are entirely new, and very important. And we cannot refrain from quoting a few lines to show with what absurdity ignorant criticism has often condemned the tardiness of operations in the Virginia campaigns:

European armies have relied chiefly upon wagon transportation over common roads. In cases of retreat, the pursuers and the pursued were much more nearly on an equality than when the mode of transportation is by rail. Of course, the retreating army would destroy bridges, to retard pursuit; but the communications could in general be soon restored by fords, pontoon trains, or other expedients. It is widely different when a retreating army sends its baggage and stores by rail, and marches after them without encumbrances, while the advance of the opposing forces is retarded by the necessity of reconstructing bridges of sufficient strength to carry railway trains, and often of procuring iron to relay tracks. The disparity of advantages between the advance and retreat is greatly enhanced, when the pursuers are increasing the distance between themselves and their base of supplies, with the constantly increasing danger of having bridges destroyed and communications broken in their rear, while the pursued are reducing the distance of transportation, both for reinforcements and supplies. The one retreats rapidly on a broken line, which must be reconstructed. It is not surprising, therefore, that the history of the present war scarcely affords an instance of the successful pursuit of a retreating enemy, but, on the contrary, of many signal failures. It could scarcely be otherwise, excepting where railroads did not exist, and both armies were equally encumbered, or equally unencumbered, by transportation.

In reference to the excessive amount of transportation generally connected with our Army, the author says:

No one who has been familiar with business transactions, conducted with the efficiency and system which usually characterize the operations of individuals, can fail to experience emotions of pain and regret at the enormous expenditure for transportation, in proportion

to the results derived from it. In the armies of the United States there have been, at times, nearly half as many animals as men, exclusive of cattle; each animal requiring an amount of boat, rail, and wagon transportation equivalent to five men; and, so far from conducing to efficiency and mobility, the enormous baggage-trains have served to encumber roads, and often render movements impossible. If the practical suggestions of General McDOWELL could be adopted; if soldiers upon marches would carry bread, coffee, and salt, and depend for meat upon cattle driven on the hoof; if, in addition thereto, a thoroughly drilled engineer brigade, with officers capable of devising expedients, could cross armies over streams, by the use of such materials as the country afforded, without being so entirely dependent as they have been upon bridge-trains, the number of animals could probably be reduced one-half, and the whole transportation of men and animals almost to one-third, of that which is now considered necessary.

To members of the engineer corps, these two works are familiar. They may be candidly recommended to the numerous staff officers of our volunteer Army, to whom they will prove extremely useful. The country in which the Army operates is so thoroughly irrigated by rivers, streams and runs, that the science of bridge building has become of the greatest moment. A perusal of General BARNARD'S report of the engineering operations of the Army in the Chickahominy campaign will show how much of the delay of that campaign arose from the necessities of bridge building.

## THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. DAVIS.

WE take from an article entitled “Our Visit to Richmond,” in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, the account of the interview of the self-constituted peace commissioners, Colonel JAMES and Mr. J. R. GILMORE, with Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. It will be of interest to the Army as showing them what chances there are of obtaining a peace on the basis of the Union by other means than their own strong arms and stout hearts:

MR. BENJAMIN occupied his previous seat at the table, and at his right sat a spare, thin-featured man, with iron-grey hair and beard, and a clear gray eye, full of life and vigor. He had a broad, massive forehead, and a mouth and chin denoting great energy and strength of will. His face was emaciated and full of wrinkles, but his features were good, especially his eyes—though one of them bore a scar, apparently made by some sharp instrument. He wore a suit of grayish-brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and as he rose, I saw that he was about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop in the shoulders. His manners were simple, easy, and quite fascinating; and he threw an indescribable charm into his voice, as he extended his hand, and said to us:

“I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond.”

And this was the man who was President of the United States under FRANKLIN PIERCE, and who is now the heart, soul, and brains of the Southern Confederacy!

His manner put me entirely at my ease—the Colonel would be at his, if he stood before CAESAR—and I replied:

“We thank you, Mr. DAVIS. It is not often you meet men of our clothes, and our principles, in Richmond.”

“Not often, not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming may lead to a more frequent and more friendly intercourse between the North and the South.”

“We sincerely hope it may.”

“Mr. BENJAMIN tells me you have asked to see me, too—”

And he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied:

“Yes, sir. We have asked this interview in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war can be stopped. Our people want peace; your people do, and your Congress has recently said that you do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about.”

“In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone and peace will come at once.”

“But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrender.”

“I know. You would deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of self-government.”

“No, sir,” I remarked. “We would deny you no natural right. But we think Union essential to peace; and, Mr. DAVIS, could two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?”

“Undoubtedly—with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South, you have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, but we cannot.”

“I think the bitterness you speak of, sir,” said the Colonel, “does not really exist. We must talk here as friends; our soldiers meet and fraternize with each other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored, a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed. The war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many Southern men; I have had it from many of them—your leading citizens.”

“They are mistaken,” replied Mr. DAVIS. “They do not understand Southern sentiment. How can we feel anything but bitterness towards men who deny us our rights? If you enter my house and drive me out of it, am I not your natural enemy?”

“You put the case too strongly. But we cannot fight forever; the war must end at some time; we must finally agree upon something; can we not agree now and stop this frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. DAVIS. Can you, as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?”

“No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on my hands; I can look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve

years worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence—and that or extermination we will have.”

“And there are at least four-and-a-half millions of us left; so you see you have a work before you,” said Mr. BENJAMIN, with a decided sneer.

“We have no wish to exterminate you,” answered the Colonel. “I believe what I have said—that there is no bitterness between the Northern and Southern people. The North, I know, loves the South. When peace comes it will pour money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war; and it would now welcome you back and forgive you all the loss and bloodshed you have caused. But we must crush your armies and exterminate your government. And is not that already nearly done? You are wholly without money and at the end of your resources. GRANT has shut you up in Richmond. SHERMAN is before Atlanta. Had you not, then, better accept honorable terms while you can retain your prestige and save the pride of the Southern people?”

Mr. DAVIS smiled.

“I respect your earnestness, Colonel, but you do not seem to understand the situation. We are not exactly shut up in Richmond. If your papers tell the truth it is your capital that is in danger, not ours. Some weeks ago GRANT crossed the Rapidan to whip LEE and take Richmond. LEE drove him in the first battle, and then GRANT executed what your people call a ‘brilliant flank movement,’ and fought LEE again. LEE drove him a second time, and then GRANT made another ‘flank movement,’ and so they kept on—LEE whipping and GRANT flanking—until GRANT got where he is now. And what is the net result? GRANT has lost seventy-five or eighty thousand men—more than LEE had at the outset—and is no nearer taking Richmond than at first; and LEE, whose front has never been broken, holds him completely in check, and has men enough to spare to invade Maryland, and threaten Washington! SHERMAN, to be sure, is before Atlanta; but suppose he is, and suppose he takes it? You know, that the farther he goes from his base of supplies, the weaker he grows, and the more disastrous defeat will be to him. And defeat may come. So, in a military view, I should certainly say our position was better than yours.”

“As to money; we are richer than you are. You smile; but admit that our paper is worth nothing—it answers as a circulating medium; and we hold it all ourselves. If every dollar of it were lost, we should, as we have no foreign debt, be none the poorer. But it is worth something; it has the solid basis of a large cotton-crop, while yours rests on nothing, and you owe all the world. As to resources; we do not lack for arms or ammunition, and we have still a wide territory from which to gather supplies. So, you see, we are not in extremities. But if we were—if we were without money, without food, without weapons—if our whole country were devastated, and our armies crushed and disbanded—could we, without giving up our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would you not rather die, and feel yourself a man, than live, and be subject to a foreign power?”

“From your stand point there is force in what you say,” replied the Colonel. “But we did not come here to argue with you, Mr. DAVIS. We came, hoping to find some honorable way to peace; and I am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men dying on the battle-field, and your old men, women and children starving in their homes, I have felt I could risk my life to save them. For that reason I am here; and I am grieved, grieved, that there is no hope.”

“I know your motives, Colonel JAMES, and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life, gladly, if it would bring peace and good will to the two countries; but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat-fields, break the wheels of wagons carrying away our women and children, and destroy supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war—and it is a fearful, fearful account.”

“Not all of it, Mr. DAVIS. I admit a fearful account, but it is not all at our door. The passions of both sides are aroused. Unarmed men are hanged and prisoners are shot down in cold blood, by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war on both sides that should make us—you and me, as Christian men—shudder to think of. In God's name, then, let us stop it. Let us do something, concede something, to bring about peace. You cannot expect, with only four and a half millions, as Mr. BENJAMIN says you have, to hold out forever against twenty millions.”

Again Mr. DAVIS smiled.

“Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the North determined to crush us?”

“I do—to crush your government. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends—secessionists. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war.”

Mr. DAVIS still looked incredulous. I remarked—

“It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise deceives you. I think I know Northern sentiment, and I assure you it is so. You know we have a system of lyceum-lecturing in our large towns. At the close of these lectures it is the custom of the people to come upon the platform and talk with the lecturer. This gives him an excellent opportunity of learning public sentiment. Last winter I lectured before nearly a hundred of such associations all over the North—from Dubuque to Bangor—and I took pains to ascertain the feeling of the people. I found a unanimous determination to crush the Rebellion and save the Union at every sacrifice. The majority are in favor of Mr. LINCOLN, and nearly all of those opposed to him are opposed to him because they think he does not fight you with enough vigor. The radical Republicans, who go for slave-suffrage and thorough confiscation are those who will defeat him, if he is to be defeated. But if he is defeated before the people the



House will elect a worse man—I mean worse for you. It is more radical than he is—you can see that from Mr. ASHLEY's Reconstruction bill—and the people are more radical than the House. Mr. LINCOLN, I know, is about to call out five hundred thousand more men, and I can't see how you can resist much longer; but if you do you will only deepen the radical feeling of the Northern people. They will now give you fair, honorable, generous terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house, as there is now in every village, they will give you no terms—they will insist on hanging every Rebel south of —. Pardon my terms. I mean no offence.

"You give no offence," he replied, smiling very pleasantly. "I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on."

"I was merely going to say that, let the Northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—and they will insist on hanging every one of your leaders."

"Well, admitting all you say, I can't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging or extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of those things."

"By self-government you mean disunion—Southern independence?"

"Yes."

"And slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest."

"No it is not, it never was an essential element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket that was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South pretty well, and never observed those differences?"

"Then you have not used your eyes. My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years."

The laugh was upon me, and Mr. BENJAMIN enjoyed it.

"Well, sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your government and ours is narrowed down to this: Union or disunion."

"Yes; or to put it in other words: Independence or subjugation."

"Then the two governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, is it not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like?"

"I don't understand you. Be a little more explicit."

"Well, suppose the two governments should agree to something like this: To go to the people with two propositions: say, peace, with disunion and Southern independence, as your proposition—and peace, with Union, emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes' or 'No' on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority votes disunion, our government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. If a majority votes Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let LEE and GRANT, meanwhile, agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword; and if once sheathed, it would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but as it is, if one Southern State objects to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing; for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, nor the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the constitution. Let it be done in that way—in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not know just how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea—that the people shall decide the question."

"That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history shows that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who should go before the Southern people with such a proposition, with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged, if he let the Southern people know the majority couldn't rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. DAVIS, also smiling most good humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every house-top in the South."

"But, seriously, sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States; or rather it was; it is now two confederations."

"Then we are not a people—we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all."

"Your very name, sir, 'United States,' implies that," said Mr. BENJAMIN. "But tell me, are the terms you have named—Emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty—the terms which Mr. LINCOLN authorized you to offer us?"

"No, sir, Mr. LINCOLN did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. DAVIS, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But, amnesty, sir, applies to criminals. We have com-

mitted no crime. Confiscation is of no account, unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves—and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them, and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free! We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked and every Southern city in flames."

"I see, Mr. DAVIS, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied; "and you will pardon us, if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do; I would have died for it; but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come when, Mr. DAVIS, when I say that," said the Colonel.

A half hour's conversation on other topics—not of public interest—ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so, the Rebel President gave me his hand, and, bidding me a kindly good-bye, expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times—when peace should have returned; but with the Colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him:

"Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well—I wish you every good I can wish you consistently with the interests of the Confederacy."

The quiet, straightforward bearing and magnificent moral courage of our "fighting parson" had evidently impressed Mr. DAVIS very favorably.

As we were leaving the room he added:

"Say to Mr. LINCOLN from me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other."

When we went out Mr. BENJAMIN called Judge OULD, who had been waiting during the whole interview—two hours—at the other end of the hall, and we passed down the stairway together. As I put my arm within that of the Judge, he said to me:

"Well, what is the result?"

"Nothing but war—war to the knife."

"Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone," added the Colonel, solemnly.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A NEW FORMATION FOR INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—General CASEY's Division Column formation is generally considered a very useful addition to the school of the battalion, but I have thought that the same object and advantages might be obtained by a more simple arrangement.

The formation I would suggest is that of a *doubled line*. For instance, assuming the battalion to consist of eight companies, and in line of battle, the commands might be:

1. Double line at company distance; 2. Battalion, inward face; 3. March, when the 1st and 4th divisions would play and unite in rear of the 2d and 3d, thus forming the battalion into two lines, each having a front of four companies; these lines to be known as 1st and 2d in the movements. The single line might be resumed by the commands: 1. Deploy doubled line; 2. Battalion, outward face; 3. March.

It will be remarked that the suggested formation possesses all the advantages of the "division columns," in its front of four companies, and its small depth, with the consequent facility of deployment; and although the detached columns of General CASEY cause a greater reduction of interval between battalions, yet I conceive the compactness of these lines counterbalance that advantage.

An examination into the facility with which this formation can be handled, and the simplicity as well as effectiveness of the various movements of which it is susceptible, will, I believe, cause it to be favorably considered. In enumerating some of these movements, it is unnecessary to particularize the commands, or positions of officers, guides or file-closers; the military reader will easily comprehend what is required, according to the general principles of our system, and which need not be violated in handling these lines. Numbered blocks will much assist the examiner into the practicability of the following movements:

"Doubled line against cavalry" to be formed by simply wheeling up the extreme right and left platoons of each line (those of the 1st line having faced about at the cautionary command), thus closing on the flanks the interval between the lines.

"Form square" to be accomplished by marching forward the two centre companies of the 1st line, a distance equal to the front of a company, and then wheeling up the flank companies of each line, thus completing the 2d and 3d fronts of the square; or in place of wheeling, let these flank companies face inward, and file right and left to form the 2d and 3d fronts. This latter plan is probably to be preferred, as it simplifies the reduction of the square, which will be executed by wheeling the companies of the 2d front to the left, and those of the 3d front to the right. The two lines will thus be simultaneously formed, the 4th front marching forward into the interval between the flank companies of the 2d line.

"Double column" can be readily formed from "doubled line," by marching forward the two centre companies of the 1st line a distance equal to the front of a company, while the 3d and 6th face inward and unite in rear of these companies; the 1st and 8th also facing inward and uniting behind the 2d and 7th companies.

"Double line" from "double column," can be formed by simply deploying the 2d and 4th divisions of the latter, and when the lines are formed, closing the 2d line to company distance on the 1st.

Simple column by division, from "doubled line," may be formed, say right in front, by marching forward the divi-

ions of the right wing, each successively marching by the left flank into column in front of the left wing, as it finds itself in line with the position it ought to occupy. A reverse of this movement will form "doubled line" from column by division. A column by division can be formed left in front, by inverse means.

If it be necessary for a battalion in "doubled line" to gain ground, say to the right, wheeling by company to the right would form a "double column," and thus secure the advantages of that formation in case a "square" is required. The "doubled line" in a charge could be closed in mass, or put in close order in four ranks, by withdrawing to the rear the file-closers of the 1st line.

In the "Evolutions of a Brigade," there are several movements that I conceive might be facilitated by the proposed formation, but which will occupy too much space to describe here; among them are "changes of front," and "direction" of line of battalions.

The foregoing described movements contemplate a battalion of eight companies. It is, I trust, settled, that in the future such will be the organization, but in case of ten companies the 1st and 10th companies will not break to the rear in doubling the line, but marching by the flank, will close in upon the companies of the 1st line, thus giving a front of six companies to this line. These two flank companies will break and file to the rear to close the interval in "doubled line against cavalry." In case of nine companies the 9th will take position on the left of 1st line.

In case of only seven companies, the 7th company will take position in 2d line, as if eight companies were present, leaving a blank in rear of the left company of the 1st line, which company, in "doubled line against cavalry," would file to the rear and close the interval on the left flank. In forming "square," if there be an odd company, it will take position in the square as a reserve.

If six companies only are present, the 1st and 6th companies will break to the rear and unite at company distance behind the two centre companies of the 1st line.

To "form square" with six companies, the flank companies of 1st line will file to the rear and compose the 2d and 3d fronts.

With less than six companies the "doubled line" will not be formed. It will be seen that I avoid some complication by considering the rear companies as in line, and not in column, as is the case in "division columns." In movements to be executed independently by either line, the lines can be commanded respectively by the lieutenant-colonel and major.

Officers of large experience in the field may discover objections to the proposed innovation, and it is with some diffidence that I submit my ideas upon the subject; but feeling convinced that many improvements are yet to be made in our present system, I forward this article for publication, in the hope that at least some of its suggestions may prove worthy of notice in case of a future revision of the tactics. FIELD OFFICER OF CALIFORNIA VOLTS. CALIFORNIA, July, 1864.

### THE INVENTOR OF CHAIN-PLATING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of August 6th an article appears under the above heading and over the signature "Veritas," giving to Chief Engineer JOHN W. MOORE, U. S. N., the credit of being the author or original inventor of the "Chain Armor," or method of protecting the machinery of ships from shot and shell by heavy chains. "Veritas" quotes from the official report of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT in relation to running the gauntlet of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, below New Orleans, and thinks "this establishes 'beyond question' the fact that Mr. MOORE first proposed the above device and for the above purpose. I would take the liberty of mentioning the name of another gentleman, who, in the opinion of many officers of the U. S. sloop *Richmond* (to which vessel the "chain-plating" was first applied), and who are conversant with the facts, is justly entitled to be considered the original inventor. In doing this, however, I do not desire to detract from the well-known character of Mr. MOORE as a skillful and scientific engineer, and as an honorable gentleman. Inasmuch as "Veritas" has been permitted to tell his story, I only desire respectfully to be allowed to tell mine. I was attached to the *Richmond* during her last Gulf cruise, and what I state came under my personal observation.

Previous to the capture of New Orleans, occurred the action with Fort McRea, Passacola harbor, at which time Chief Engineer EBEN HORT, then First Assistant Engineer of the *Richmond*, proposed the use of the spare sheet chains of the ship, to protect the steam drum and tops of boilers from shot and shell, being firm in the opinion that this method of protecting a very exposed part of our ship would be found impregnable to shell fired from guns of moderate range and calibre. This plan was freely discussed in the engineer's mess, and no doubt, would have been used had time permitted. I do not know whether Mr. MOORE was aware of this fact or not, but it is nevertheless true.

The next time the matter came up, to my knowledge, was in New York, in January, 1862, whilst the *Richmond* was there repairing, when I saw a sketch made by Mr. HORT of the plan by which he proposed to secure the chain to the ship. It included two thicknesses of chain—only one was used—did not cover over much surface, was securely fastened and could have been carried at sea for an entire cruise if necessary. I heard nothing more of the matter until we were preparing to pass the forts below New Orleans, when Chief Engineer MOORE personally superintended the "stopping" of the sheet chain up and down in "bights," along the side of the ship in line with the machinery. I know personally that Mr. HORT did not approve of this method of securing the chain, and proposed the use of a fore and aft chain, secured firmly to the ship, and over which each bight should pass, so that the chain might be supported if cut, and not fall away by its weight, and drag and perhaps foul the propeller. This plan was applied by Mr. HORT, and proved to be a valuable device, for the chain was cut by shot and two bights severed, but could not fall and drag, being held by the longitudinal chain. This was only a part, however, of Mr. HORT's original plan.

The date of the action with Fort McRea was November



22, 1861, whilst the action below New Orleans and the preparation for the same, was in April, 1862, and unless "Veritas" can show that Mr. Moore proposed the use of chain-cables to protect the machinery of the *Richmond* from shot and shell prior to that date, his claims are certainly without just foundation. JUSTICE.

## DESTRUCTION OF ORDNANCE STORES AT CITY POINT, VA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The weather here during the past week has been very hot and oppressive, with the thermometer, in the day time, generally above ninety degrees in the shade. In the hope of getting a cool breeze from off the broad James, I went yesterday to City Point, accompanied by a military friend. The appearance of affairs there reminded us of the docks of a large city. Vessels were discharging, teams hauling goods away to the front, negroes laboring, trains of cars running backward and forward; presenting altogether a lively scene of industry and activity. No wonder. From this spot an army of many thousand men is subsisted and clothed, to say nothing of the food for an immense number of animals, such as horses, mules, and beef cattle, used in war; and the mill must be kept steadily going.

After attending to some business, our party went over to Captain —'s tent, of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, on duty at General Grant's headquarters. Here we met many officers from various parts of the Army. We were engaged in lively conversation, discussing items of military news, when suddenly the earth trembled under our feet and the firmament shook with an awful explosion, followed by the report of thousands of shells hurled high in the heavens. The fragments showered down upon the spot where we stood in fearful quantities. The tent in front of which we were standing was demolished, two officers amongst us slightly wounded, and all dismayed by the terrible danger to which we were exposed. Flight, perfectly justifiable under the circumstances, was useless, one place being as dangerous as another, in the midst of falling timbers, solid shot, shells, Minie balls, case shot, grape and canister.

Fortunately, the danger at last passed. Recovering ourselves from the shock, we rushed to the overhanging bank of the river, and, as soon as the dense cloud of smoke blew away, we beheld a scene which baffles description. Descending rapidly to the spot where the catastrophe had occurred, we found all the Government buildings in its vicinity demolished and the ruins on fire. Dead bodies were scattered about on the ground in all states of mutilation; a hand here, a foot there, a trunk yonder, bearing testimony to the fearful power which had just been exerted, while the air was filled with the stench of burnt flesh. At the time of the accident, a number of teams were near the dock, and the dead mules lying round bore evidence that they had not escaped uninjured. A good many convalescents were on top of a train of cars just starting for the front, many of whom were killed and wounded. I assisted in removing one from the top of a car whose skull was literally smashed in. Of course, he was in the agonies of death. Captain PUTNAM, Inspector-General of the 1st Brigade (Regulars) 21 division, 5th corps, and Captain HOSKINS, Quartermaster of the same brigade, were in great danger, not being more than fifty yards from the dock, and the building in which they stood was blown down, but, thanks to a kind Providence, they escaped unharmful. Captain MASON and Lieutenant KANE of the 5th Cavalry were both slightly wounded. It is useless to recapitulate the horrors. It suffices to say that from seventy-five to one hundred lives are lost, in addition to those mortally, seriously, and slightly wounded.

Many speculations are indulged in as to the cause, but nothing has been elicited thus far of a reliable nature. It is one of those calamities the origin of which will remain, perhaps, a mystery for ever. All we know is that a barge loaded with ordnance stores has been destroyed, with immense loss of money to the Government, and many valuable lives to the Army.

The explosion is not a matter of surprise to me now that it is all over. On the contrary, the only wonder is that it did not happen before, for how could it be expected that many thousand pounds of powder could lie there for ever, with locomotives puffing their sparks over the explosive mass, teamsters and others smoking in its immediate vicinity, without at last its taking fire and exploding with the result I have endeavored to describe. I am informed that it is the intention now to construct a separate dock for ordnance. The old story of locking the stable door after the evacuation. S.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 10, 1864.

## EDUCATION OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS AND ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the columns of your last issue, I find that Congress has passed a law authorizing the appointment and education of a certain number of young men from the list of cadets at the Naval Academy, to be instructed for assistant "naval constructors," and engineers. After an experience of thirty-five years at sea and in navy-yards, I have come to the conclusion that the only true and efficient way to prepare a young man for the competent fulfillment of the duties of either of these valuable branches of mechanics, is by means of a thorough practicable apprenticeship in the shipyard, in the mould-loft and in the machine-shop. These are the only places where the art of shipbuilding and engineering can be properly acquired. Under proper instructions, at a school, a young man may be taught to draft, lay down a ship, to ascertain by mathematics her displacement, her centre of gravity, &c. But the knowledge how to frame, construct, and properly strengthen a ship can only be acquired by practice and experience. Many of the mistakes and blunders that have been made in the construction of our naval vessels, have occurred from the fact of there being too much theoretical knowledge used instead of sound practicable experience.

It is no disgrace for a young man to enter a ship yard or machine shop, and there learn the important and noble art of properly constructing a ship, or her engine. Yet, even in this Republican country of ours, our young men are

ashamed to be called a mechanic by learning such noble professions as the above-named. And Congress must help them along in the false pride by having them *half-taught*, at a naval academy by theory. Already in the Engineer corps have we too many young engineers who have merely a theoretical knowledge of their profession. They go to some school, get a few points as to the power of steam, the strength and capacity to resist a given quantity, how to start and stop an engine; but let the engine break down, let it be required to repair some important part, and nine times out of ten you will find that first-class firemen, who are generally practical mechanics, are called upon to repair the damages. While I think it highly important that a certain amount of theoretical knowledge is necessary, still to make a trusty, worthy, and competent engineer, practical experience and knowledge are necessary. PORTER.

## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Griffin returned to the 5th corps on the 9th, after a leave of absence.

MAJOR-General Palmer has been relieved by Major-General J. C. Davis in the command of the 14th corps.

CAPTAIN George W. Homer, of the 5th Mass., has been appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal of Baltimore.

CAPTAIN Martin, Third Massachusetts battery, wounded in the Wilderness, has rejoined the Army on the south side of the James.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel C. A. R. Dimon, of the First U. S. Infantry (colored), has been promoted to be Colonel of the same regiment.

BRIGADIER-General Shepley and staff have reported at the headquarters of Major-General Butler, returning from a twenty days' leave of absence.

CAPTAIN George S. Dodge, quartermaster in charge of the water transportation at Bermuda Hundred, having been absent North on sick leave, has returned.

MAJOR Henry Lee Higginson of the 1st Mass. Cavalry, has been honorably discharged from the service, for disability from wounds received in action.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel G. Pierce has been assigned as chief quartermaster of the Ninth corps—a position which has been temporarily occupied by Captain Peter Heistand.

BREVER-Major-General S. J. Burbridge has been appointed to the command of a new military district, formed of that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River.

MAJOR-General Burnside has left the 9th corps, and is now in Providence, R. I. Brigadier-General Wilcox was put temporarily in command of the corps, and Major-General Park soon succeeded him.

COLONEL Gwynn, one hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, wounded in the Wilderness, returned to his regiment on the 9th. He was still lame from his wound, having been shot in the thigh.

MAJOR-General Curtis arrived at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 16th. He was to leave for the West shortly to adopt decisive and efficient measures for the protection of the overland mail route and emigration.

LIEUTENANT James A. Ekin, chief quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, has been promoted to the rank of colonel in the regular Army, and placed in charge of the first division of the quartermaster's department.

CAPTAIN Henry A. Hale, 19th Regiment Mass. Volunteers, lately appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, has been ordered to Atlanta, to be assigned for duty in the 23d Army corps, Major-General Schofield.

COLONEL Coulter, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, has returned to-day and resumed command of the Second brigade, Third division, 5th corps, which he formerly commanded. He has fully recovered from his wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House.

MR. J. C. Youngman, a member of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, and for nearly three years clerk in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Ninth corps, has been appointed by the President assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, with the rank of captain.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel William H. Owen, Fifth corps quartermaster, and Captain J. D. Crittenden, quartermaster of the artillery brigade, have just been appointed full colonels, and ordered to report to Washington as the inspector generals of the Army, under the late act of Congress reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department.

A New York firm have announced "The Navy Boy, and How He Became a Rear-Admiral." It purports to be authentic in details and illustrations of the life of Rear-Admiral A. H. Foote. The author is named as Lieutenant-Commander Breese, of the South Atlantic Squadron, and is said to have been personally acquainted with the Admiral for several years.

THE President has formally confirmed the appointments of Major-General O. O. Howard as commander of the Army and Department of the Tennessee, in place of Major-General McPherson, of Major-General H. W. Slocum to the command of the 20th Army corps, vice Hooker, and of Major-General D. S. Stanley to the command of the 4th Army corps, vice Howard.

AMONG the passengers on the *San Jacinto*, which arrived at New York on Saturday last from the Gulf Blockading Squadron, via Tampa Bay and Sand Key were Rear-Admiral Theo. Bailey; T. C. Bowmans, Admiral's Clerk; L. D. D. Voorhees, Acting Master; Daniel Whalens, Assistant Paymaster; W. A. Leyvitt, Second Assistant Engineer; George Disney, Third Assistant Engineer; J. W. Locke, Naval Storekeeper's Clerk; E. I. Murphy, Paymaster's Clerk.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel E. M. Green, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has been appointed assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of brevet brigadier-general, and assigned to the supervision of the Department of Ohio and the Cumberland, vice Colonel Swords, relieved. He also has charge of the forwarding of supplies to Major-General Sherman. Captain John Ellison, pro-

moted to lieutenant-colonel, succeeds Colonel Greene as chief quartermaster Washington.

THE officers of the Fifth New York regiment, whom the exigencies of the service and absence of several from wounds prevented meeting earlier, have met and passed resolutions regarding their former commander, the late Lieutenant-Colonel Winslow. They say: "That in the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Cleveland Winslow, from wounds received in action near Coal Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864, the regiment has lost a tried and gallant commander and the country a faithful and earnest soldier. That while deeply feeling our great loss, our heartfelt sympathy is with the bereaved mother, who, through the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, has been bereft within a few weeks of both husband and son, while aiding their country in this its hour of trial. That the officers of this regiment wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days."

## ARMY OFFICERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

WITH reference to the following letter, to which we gladly give space in these columns, Professor MAHAN writes us privately:—"The course of this gentleman (General BUELL) is, to say the least, hardly patriotic, whatever he may think. 'Some may think it even worse. But every sound mind must deprecate it at this moment. We must do all we can to prevent the service from suffering from mortified vanity:'"

NEWPORT, Monday, Aug. 9, 1864.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND—DEAR SIR:—Mere accident brought under my eye the following extract from a letter said to be from DON CARLOS BUELL, Esq., late of the United States Army, which I found in a local journal:

"A policy which recognized these principles was wisely declared by Congress in the beginning of the year; and from the fervent desire for the preservation of the Union, in which pride of country and all my interests as a citizen centred, not less than from a natural impulse, I gave the policy my earnest support. Unfortunately, it was too often cheated of its due effect by the intrusion of sectional rancor, and the injudicious or unfaithful acts of agents of the Government; and when, at the expiration of a year, a system of spoliation and disfranchisement was inaugurated, the cause was robbed of its sanctity, and success rendered more difficult of attainment."

In noticing it, my object is not to speak disparagingly of the writer, whom I have esteemed as a man and thought highly of as a soldier, but to give vent to my feelings of regret that, in a crisis of the country like the present one, a man who had enjoyed so large a measure of his country's honors and confidence, should have felt it necessary, under any circumstances, to do what he could not but have foreseen would be an injury to her best interests. That General BUELL may have grievances to complain of, I will admit, but was this the best way to have them righted? That he has received wrongs at the hands of enemies, is more than probable. Where is the man who has not? But is not the very step he has taken the best justification he could have put in the hands of his opponents for their acts. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse* is a maxim which the nation that gave birth to a LA ROCHEFOUCAULD is fond of quoting. May his enemies not say that the officer who, at such a moment as this, throws up the commission received from his country, must have held the confidence thus placed in him at too low a figure even to have justified its bestowal? May they not ask, is this mere partisanship, or patriotism, that has prompted his act?

As I have stated, I deeply regret this on General BUELL's account. I regret it the more on that of my country, for he has the elements in him of a good soldier, and with our losses of such men on the field of battle we cannot afford to lose any, worthy of being retained in any other way. But my greatest regret is that one who was looked upon as among the soundest of our military ethical authorities should have set this example to his fellow soldiers. The worse from the high source from which it comes. It is to them, particularly to those of my younger comrades, graduates like himself of our National military school, I would point out the false beacon, however bright it may seem. It is to them that I would offer the contrast of a WASHINGTON and a WELLINGTON, both servants of a constitutional State; both beset by many and grievous trials from their fellow countrymen, but bearing them with fortitude; forgetful of their private wrongs in the duty owed to their country. Ready to bear any odium, so long as they knew that, cost what it might to them, their country should not suffer by their acts. It is upon such beacons that I would conjure them to fix their eyes unwaveringly. It is not only the true direction; but, even if actuated by so low a motive as the gaining of popular applause, it is the best policy. The people, like a handsome woman, may be capricious, but they are never truly ungrateful to the self-sacrificing lover. They may not give him the place that he desires, but will not withhold from him one that is desirable. Let them remember that the plaudits of a few partisans now is not the verdict of posterity; that the day will, sooner or later, come, when the petty private passions of the moment will have passed away, and nothing be remembered but the glorious deeds of the battle-field, hardly maintained, to save a nation's existence. Take among the many examples now before them that of Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS, a Virginian by birth and family—the man who, up to the present hour, has never left the field for a day, that his country's cause might not suffer through his absence; who, whatever his own bitter thoughts or dark forebodings, has kept them in the deep recesses of his own breast, whilst all the energies of his mind and his strong arm were thrown out for the success of that cause. When he shall appeal to his fellow countrymen, what human lips will speak such eloquent words as the bare sounds of Mill Spring, Chattanooga and Chickamauga? Yes, my younger comrades, when your appeal shall be made likewise, your fellow countrymen will not ask how well you criticised this or that military operation, how you viewed this or that act of an administration, but, with the true instincts of human honesty, they will recall the fields upon which your names are engraved, and point to your wounds, gained in their defence. This, as a great writer puts into the mouth of a true soldier, "is worth living for—more, it is worth dying for"—because it is the garden of duty honestly performed.

The civil struggle has presented many sad features to the



contemplation of the world, but, to my mind, none more so than the one of the soldier quitting the battle-field to spread his private griefs before the public. Thus, not only withdrawing the support of his own arm, but doing much, wittingly or otherwise, to unnerve the arms of others. Whilst I deplore, I can understand the action of those who deserted the flag to which they had sworn allegiance, to uphold the one they now fight under. The ties of kindred, the sacrifice of all social relations in acting otherwise, perverted views of national duty, and even pecuniary interests, can readily account for this; but how am I to explain, upon any grounds that men hold in esteem, the like act of those who have no such pressure to plead? What argument can they present to their country, which patriotism can endorse, to justify their act? What will be the verdict of posterity, if unhappily their names should survive the notoriety of the hour? Such an act with weak men may lead to consequences that, when cast aside all petty griefs and feelings of revenge, they would shudder to think of incurring. The chasm between such an act and the most fearful of offences is narrower than it may seem. Neither ARNOLD nor MOREAU, in their first hours of discontent and disappointment, probably dreamed of doing more than giving vent to their soured feelings.

I am now, dear sir, an old man myself, *vetus veterorum*. What I have here written may not be the words of wisdom, but they are the utterances of convictions honestly entertained, and my rule of duty. Brought up at the feet of those two Gamaliels of our military hierarchy, Lieutenant-General SCOTT and General THAYER, the Nestors of our Army *rari nantes*, my views of the military obligation, particularly as it affects those educated by the Nation, and, thus far, set apart for its service, may seem exaggerated. Time has but strengthened them, and, so far as in me lay, I have tried to impress them on all within the reach of my influence. Properly understood, I have no doubt of their soundness, and if acted up to in a spirit of fairness, no fears of their proving otherwise than healthful to the State.

And now but one word to any who may take this letter as uncalled for. This act of General BUELL affects not him alone. It affects me as a citizen. It affects the body to which we both belong, the graduates of the Military Academy. It cannot fail to impair the confidence of many in this body, and in those to whose guidance the school from which they come has been entrusted by the Government. General BUELL may not have intended this, but the deduction is not far fetched.

Very truly, dear Sir, yours, &c.,  
D. H. MAHAN.

#### MILITARY BOARDS, &c.

A Board is in session at Annapolis, Maryland, to examine non-commissioned officers for promotion in the Regular Army. The following officers compose the Board: Brigadier-General L. P. GRAHAM, Major T. HEDRICKSON and First Lieutenant M. P. MILLER.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at 212 F street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it.

A General Court-Martial, for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it, is in session daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 205 Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, Washington. The following officers compose the court: Brigadier-General K. W. HICKS; Brigadier-General H. E. PAINE, United States Volunteers; Colonel S. TITUS, 123d New York Volunteers; Colonel J. C. ARNOTT, 1st Michigan Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. THOMPSON, 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE W. THOMPSON, 152d New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS B. RODGERS, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel GARRICK MALLERY, Judge Advocate.

A General Court-Martial, for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it, is in session at 467 Fourteen street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington. The following officers compose the court: Brigadier-General H. S. BRIDGES, United States Volunteers; Colonel F. H. COLLIER, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Colonel GEORGE GRAY, 6th Michigan Cavalry; Colonel J. H. WILLETS, 12th New Jersey Volunteers; Colonel FRANCIS PRICE, 7th New Jersey Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. GILMORE, 20th Maine Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. BURNHAM, 6th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Judge Advocate.

A Military Commission, for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it, is in session at Pennsylvania Avenue, north side, near Eighteenth street, Washington. The following officers compose the commission: Major-General A. DOWLEDAY, United States Volunteers; Colonel R. BUTLER PRICE, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. BARKER, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers; Captain J. H. PIATT, additional aide-de-camp; Captain M. H. ELLIS, 175th New York Volunteers; Colonel J. A. FOSTER, 175th New York Volunteers, Judge Advocate.

A Commission is in session daily, except Sundays, at 302 H street, corner of Seventeenth street, Washington, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal. The Commission is composed of Brigadier-General J. C. CALDWELL, Lieutenant-Colonel V. W. FAYEN, United States Army; Lieutenant-GEORGE M. MUNROE, aide-de-camp.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. O. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

PUBLICATION OFFICE 39 PARK ROW, TIMES BUILDING.

CAPTAIN HICKS, Superintendent of the Park Barracks, in New York, says that 700,000 rations have been served out to soldiers at that establishment since it was built. As most of the troops who have passed through the city to or from the war, have eaten but one meal at the barracks, this statement affords some idea of the vast army of men that has traversed our streets during the last three years. The barracks are now torn down, and the last vestige of them will soon be removed.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THOSE subscribers to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL whose year expires with this, the closing number of the first volume, are reminded that to secure the continuance of the paper, the price of the subscription should be forwarded immediately.

### THE BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY.

REAR-Admiral FARRAGUT has added another red-letter day to our naval calendar. The fifth of August will be "kept" by old salts, in years to come, as commemorating one of the proudest and most daring achievements of our own or any other navy. Just as some of our old commodores, veterans of the last war with Great Britain, would put on their fighting coats, and fight the battle over again on the anniversary of some one of PERRY's, or DECATUR's, or HULL's famous victories, so will the veterans of this war, in years to come, celebrate the passage of the Mississippi Forts, and the victory in Mobile Bay. Nor will they need to boast, over their grog—for the plainest and baldest story of these battles will excite the wonder and admiration of the listening youngsters.

In the attack on the forts and fleet of Mobile, FARRAGUT has displayed the same rare combination of qualities for which he first became generally known by the brilliant passage of the Mississippi forts. In both these actions he showed himself as audacious as though he had not a grain of sense, and as prudent as though he had not a spark of audacity. He is as great in preparation as in action; he makes such novel and admirable use of his means as to baffle all the plans of the enemy; and having prepared himself with all the patience of the merest plodder, he delivers battle with an impetuosity which breaks down all resistance.

In many of his qualities FARRAGUT resembles Lord DUNDONALD, the bravest and truest of British seamen; the Englishman, above all others, dear to the hearts of British seamen; the man whose energies were unfortunately wasted in petty squabbles with stiff and timid superiors, and in vain struggles with red-tape, which finally strangled the most brilliant naval commander Great Britain has produced, not even excepting NELSON. Like Lord DUNDONALD, FARRAGUT unites wonderful originality, in the conception of his plans, with the utmost intrepidity, coolness, and resource in action. It is not a little to the credit of our Navy Department that it has had the wisdom and foresight to give FARRAGUT his great opportunities, untrammelled by interference, instead of spoiling his plans and checking his ardor, as the British Admiralty did Lord DUNDONALD's.

The moral of the fight in Mobile is—"Get close to your enemy;" the nearer the better; the nearer the safer. The Rebels imagined that the ship channel leading so very close to the powerful Fort Morgan, no ships would dare attempt the passage; or, if the attempt were made, none would succeed. But in FARRAGUT's hands this peculiarity of the channel became an advantage to the attacking, and a weakness to the defending side. He carried his flag-ship, the *Hartford*, close as possible to the stone walls, and instead of trying to batter them down with heavy shot, actually drove the gunners from their guns by well-directed volleys of grape and canister. This would be almost incredible; but if it were not true, our fleet could not have passed the fort and water battery with so little injury as it received.

The novel and ingenious expedient of lashing his vessels together, two and two, showed how thoroughly the Rear-Admiral had considered the dangers in his way, and how successfully he met them. 1st. If the exposed half of his fleet had been disabled, the other half would still have gone in, with but little injury. 2d. His battle line was not liable to disorganization, by any vessel dropping out, and perhaps fouling another; the *Oneida* was disabled, but her consort pulled her through, and the *Oneida's* men did not even leave their guns. 3d. If any vessel had been sunk, her consort would have surely and quickly saved the crew. 4th. His

battle line was shortened by half, and the passage of course robbed of half its risks, to the fleet. These were the chief points gained by FARRAGUT's admirable and novel disposition of his force.

When he had got past the forts, he waited not a moment to attack the enemy's fleet. The ships were unlashd, and the flag-ship signalled to attack and capture the enemy. The Admiral sought out the enemy's flag-ship. BUCHANAN appears to have been intent on the same purpose, and steamed towards the *Hartford* as soon as he could make her out. It is reported that he had set his heart on destroying the *Hartford*, and that he has said, since the action, he would not have grudged the loss of his leg if he could have accomplished his desire. But he met an antagonist not easily overcome. If any flaw, if cautious hesitation had found a place in FARRAGUT's breast, the *Hartford* might have been sacrificed; for it was only in a close hug that wooden walls could hope to stand longer than the stiff and impenetrable iron monster, of whose power and strength, we now know, the Rebels justly boasted.

FARRAGUT signalled to close with the *Tennessee*, and crush her by vigorous ramming. Two steam-sloops ran at her, and struck her fairly; then the gallant old *Hartford* came, first running into the *Tennessee's* broadside with her bow, then sweeping round, and pouring into BUCHANAN's ports from a distance of but twelve feet, a broadside of 9-inch solid shot, propelled by heavy charges of thirteen pounds of powder. The *Tennessee* ran up a white flag, and surrendered. It is said her hull is but little injured, a fact which shows her tremendous strength.

All this time FARRAGUT stood, high above the smoke of battle, in the main-top, lashed there that he might not be dashed from his perch by the shock of concussion with the enemy's ships. From there he had a clear view of the field, and was able to give his orders with precision and certainty. It will not have escaped the reader's attention, that, though the Admiral did not, for sufficient reasons, place his own ship in the van of the battle in passing the forts, no sooner did an accident cause the *Brooklyn* to slow, than he ordered the *Hartford* to pass her, and lead the advance.

Next to the gallantry and skill of their Commander, the accurate firing of our seamen gained us the victory. Their marksmanship shows that in this branch of the profession American sailors maintain the superiority which gained us so many brilliant victories at sea, in the war of 1812.

No doubt, this last exploit of the American Navy will renew in Europe the discussion about the relative power of ships and forts. Indeed, there is reason for such questions as will be asked; and we may as well ask them too. If Mobile Bay was not impregnable to the attack of a wooden fleet, what harbor is? Is that of New York? The Rebels had prepared the most elaborate defences; they had every advantage possible—a strong fort, mounting it is believed 150 guns; the channel obstructed by rows of ships; torpedoes sunk in the only passage-way left open; the guns of the fort trained upon this narrow gorge; and, lying behind, a formidable fleet of iron and cotton-clad steamers, under a captain of undoubted bravery. But all was in vain. Let us not forget, however, that not every body can do this trick. It requires a man of FARRAGUT's genius and unconquerable pluck, a man who, to quote the words of the Secretary of the Navy, is willing to take great risks in order to accomplish great results. Tennesseans may be proud that their State has produced too such men as ANDREW JACKSON and D. G. FARRAGUT.

Let us hope that Congress will at its next session provide a proper reward for the old hero to whom we owe two such brilliant and important victories. Rear-Admiral is at present the highest grade in our Navy. It is an absurd designation, to be at the head; and we cannot think it would have been declared such had not the Naval Committees intended to leave the opportunity open to create the higher grade which the title Rear-Admiral supposes. It is not our custom to reward with grants of money, or with titles the great achievements of the Nation's leaders. But it is fit that such services as FARRAGUT has rendered, and as others may render during the war, should receive the acknowledgment which sailors and soldiers prize—an advance in rank. We have now the grade of Lieutenant-General in the Army; and FARRAGUT has giv



an cause for the establishment of equal grade in the Navy.

#### A GLANCE AT THE FIELD.

IN place of the sluggishness which was generally predicted for it, the campaign has again started into activity. It cannot be affirmed, indeed, that either combatant is in a critical state, or is likely to be thrown into such by the possibilities of the coming week. For neither is staking all on a single cast. But it is nevertheless true, that the long summer struggle, which has gradually been unfolding its complications and simplifying them, now seems returning to the intricacy which prevailed at the start. Four points in the field of war divide our attention. First comes the historic James, on whose northerly bank the movement in progress, if it mean all that it pretends, involves the transfer of main operations from Petersburg to Richmond, or to a section of the line between them. But it is very doubtful whether such a change is designed. Its purpose would be either to attack the enemy's capital by moving on one or more of that series of roads which run northwest to Rocketts out of the Kingsland and Long Bridge Roads, or else to menace Fort Darling. But, considering the force employed in that direction,—only two corps and a division of cavalry,—and the character of the manoeuvres, neither of these two schemes as yet seems plausible. The movement so far is notably similar to the feint a fortnight earlier on the same spot. This manoeuvre could properly be made in order to coöperate with SHERIDAN in the Valley, or, as a cover for distinct operations at Bermuda Hundred or Petersburg, or, to protect the canal at Dutch Gap, whose successful construction will flank the enemy's strong and annoying battery at Howlett's. All our skepticism results from the meagreness of our information. A day may give to this apparent feint the impress of genuineness.

With regard to the Valley there is equal incertitude. Ten days ago General SHERIDAN organized a force, which, though made up, like its predecessors, of subdivisions unaccustomed to each other, yet surpassed them all in coherence and strength. It is a formidable column, with some tried infantry, and some Potomac cavalry, and, if properly handled, is adequate to the great, important, simple, and yet hitherto never successful task, the mastery of the Shenandoah Valley. It has been the custom of our troops, from the days of BANKS downward, to start back from the first onset of the enemy's cavalry riding down the Valley, as if from a galvanic battery. It has seldom been thought a part of the authorized tactics to decide the question of superiority with the enemy, south of the Maryland border. Our forces have now reached the environs of Strasburgh, though an unpleasant rumor comes that they are once more "falling back" to Winchester before EARLY. This last report, let us hope, is as erroneous as many previous ones from that quarter. The possession of the Shenandoah Valley is the first requisite for the campaign. There is opportunity for many mistakes in campaigning elsewhere; but no doubt as to the need there. There is chance to employ time, money, and men experimentally elsewhere, without felicitous results; but here we should have force enough to shut the Valley up against any incursion of the enemy.

At Atlanta there have been heavy blows of late, not unlike those with which the Army of the Potomac opened its campaign. At present, our design is mainly to get on the enemy's communications, and his, to get on ours. So far, no substantial success has been achieved by either combatant in this particular. WHEELER's attack on Dalton has disastrously failed. And we cannot at present share the excessive anxiety for SHERMAN's well-being which some journalists indulge. That his communications may eventually be severed by a determined effort, is perfectly obvious. But the enemy never yet has found at his command that super-abundance of unemployed force which a successful operation of this kind will require. SHERMAN's campaign has been a bold one, but its able and victorious conduct thus far is the best augury for the future.

Finally, at Mobile, a gallant sea-fight, with iron hearts in wooden walls, has handed to us the dominion of the Bay. Whether now we shall pause here, or besiege Mobile, is a little uncertain, though the latter plan seems the more probable.

So everywhere, then, there is visible a sort of

equipoise of forces. The record of the week is all in our favor, so far as it goes, and the very stir has broken away some boding clouds, and made the prospect cheerier. But yet the grand issue has not been materially affected. Now is the time for expectation, not for record. We wait on events. And let us all do so with stout hearts. One lesson at least we may derive from this poise of forces: that now in the very heat and urgency of the campaign, it is not the time for concocting propositions for surrender. Some day hence it will be the glad office of the Nation to make peace. Now, its duty is to make war. We chose our leaders for the campaign less for their intuitive genius, than for a certain resolution and persistence which they had disclosed. When that confident determination is exhausted, their skill at fault, and their reserve of energy and invention gone, we may begin to believe the campaign over. And when the campaign is over, we may begin to consider the question of a peace without victory.

#### GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

THE main effort of our Army in Georgia is still directed, as it has been for the past three weeks, toward completing the investment of Atlanta, by securing a firm hold upon its only remaining line of communication. At the date of the latest advices, the endeavor to extend the right flank of our Army for this purpose had met with but partial success, the Rebels resisting our advance with a spirit and determination indicating a full appreciation of the situation. On the 3d inst. a lodgment was effected with but little loss by the Twenty-third corps on Utoy Creek, a small stream running east and west, four miles north of Atlanta. On the afternoon of the following day, the 4th, an assault was made on the Rebel rifle-pits in front of our left wing, for the purpose of covering an attempt on the right to throw the corps of SCHOFIELD and PALMER across the Macon Railroad, between White Hill and East Point. This movement was in the main unsuccessful, though a position was secured somewhat nearer the railroad. On the 6th inst. another attempt was made to advance our right wing, but the Rebels were found too strongly entrenched to be dislodged, and our troops were obliged to fall back without accomplishing their object, having suffered a loss reported at some 500 or 600. Our extreme position on the right was at last accounts, within three miles of East Point and one and a half of the Macon Railroad. Sufficiently near to excite the apprehensions of the enemy and stimulate them to a vigilance which is proof against surprise. They occupy a very strong line of works on the arc of a circle extending around Atlanta, within the lines General SHERMAN has drawn about it. Between the two armies stretches a narrow belt of wooded and hilly ground, for which they are contending in a constant series of skirmishes. The enemy has a decided advantage in his fortifications and the greater facility of movement afforded by the interior position. Unless HOOD is heavily reinforced, however, General SHERMAN's superiority in numbers should enable him ultimately to complete the investment of Atlanta. It is upon this question of reinforcement that success seems now to mainly depend. Every effort is being made by the Rebels to increase their force, and guns have been put into the hands of all the working details, their duties being entrusted to negroes. Negro drivers are also to take the place of the whites, who will be put into the ranks. This economy of men does not indicate that General HOOD has been reinforced from the East, as is asserted. In the failure then of the succor expected from the trans-Mississippi Army, we do not see what he has to look for, except the militia of Georgia and its vicinity, to strengthen his army. According to a statement credited to General HAZEN, JOHNSTON's veterans, by his official report, June 25th, 1864, numbered 46,628 effective men of all arms, WHEELER's cavalry included. Since then they have lost in three assaults 20,000 men, and by capture 5,000 more. Allowing them 3,500 received from Mississippi, and 8,000 militia from the levy *en masse* in Georgia, and we have left but 25,000 veterans and 8,000 militia. They may have received something more than this by calling in outlying detachments, and the Rebel press assert that their army has been considerably strengthened of late.

Elated by their success in repelling the late raid on their communications, in which General STONEMAN was captured, the Rebels are endeavoring to turn the tables upon General SHERMAN. On the 14th inst.

the Rebel Major-General WHEELER, with a force of infantry and cavalry variously reported at from 1,700 to 5,000 men, appeared before Dalton, Ga., which was defended by a garrison of four hundred men under Colonel SEIBOLD. Approaching the town in line of battle, General WHEELER demanded the surrender of the place in the following terms:—"To prevent the effusion of blood, I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command at this garrison." To which Colonel SEIBOLD replied:—"I have been placed here to defend the post, but not to surrender it. B. SEIBOLD, Commanding U. S. Forces."

On the receipt of this reply, an attack was made on the garrison, who retired into their defences where they succeeded in holding their position until the arrival of General STEEDMAN with reinforcements, on Monday, the 15th, from Chattanooga, when the Rebels were forced to retreat after inflicting some slight damage to the railroad track near Dalton.

The Rebels are finding great cause for self-gratulation in the failure of the cavalry raid against the Macon road, which they hope will put an end to attempts to disturb their communications in this way. The miscarriage of the expedition is charged to the failure of the three columns sent out from different directions to unite as was expected. The enemy were thus able to overwhelm each in turn. General STONEMAN, who was captured (not General McCOOK as stated), purposed to release the prisoners confined at Macon, but would have been unsuccessful in this, even if not captured, as they had been sent to Charleston on the day previous to his arrival. He succeeded in destroying near Macon eleven locomotives, and several trains with Quartermasters' and Commissary stores.

A NEW Rebel privateer, called the *Tallahassee*, commenced last week a career of destruction along our North Atlantic Coast. She is an iron steamer, of English build, schooner rigged, and has no yards or topmast and has lost her mainmast. She is a very long and narrow vessel, burns soft coal, and has about a hundred men on board, who are subject to the discipline and order of a man-of-war. It is said that she can make sixteen knots. Her armament consists of one pivot gun, three forward guns and one brass rifled gun, of large calibre, on the hurricane deck. Her captain is JOHN TAYLOR WOOD—an affable privateer—man he is described to be—who writes C. S. N. after his name, and, though he says he dislikes the business, he serves his masters by playing sad havoc amongst our merchantmen. It is impossible, as yet, to say what number of vessels he has thus far captured; but we have authentic accounts of the loss of a large number. He declares that he took more than fifty in one week, and since that time he has not been idle. Some of the vessels—the most of them coasting schooners—are bonded, but by far the larger part are scuttled and destroyed. The impudent privateer came close to New York harbor, and in those busy waters made capture of six unfortunate craft, amongst them one of the New York pilot boats. Apprised of her depredations, the Navy Department promptly ordered the following named vessels to forthwith start in pursuit, viz.:—The *Juniata*, *Susquehanna*, *Eolus*, *Pontoonuc*, *Dumbarton* and *Tristram Shandy*; on the 13th, the *Moccasin*, *Aster*, *Yantic*, *R. R. Cuyler* and *Grand Gulf*; on the 15th, the *Dacotah* and *San Jacinto*. They all took different directions; but as yet we have no good news of the capture of the privateer to tell. At last accounts, the *Tallahassee* was said to have put into Halifax for coal—and sympathy.

To the brief record we elsewhere give of the services of the late Commander CRAVEN, we would add here a few words expressive of our high appreciation of the manly character and fine professional skill of this gallant sailor. He found his death in a vessel whose sea-worthiness and capacity for defence he had seriously doubted from the moment he first put foot upon her deck, and of whose fate, if not of his own, he hazarded predictions before she had passed the first week of her first cruise. Commander CRAVEN's objections to the Monitor class of vessels were the result, not of the conservative prejudices of a seaman who scouted at innovations, but of a careful and candid study of their advantages and disadvantages. He was always ready to give them credit for their real merits, but he distrusted the policy of hastily adopting them as the models of all our fleet of iron-clad ships of war. But, however the future may decide the iron-clad question, the Navy will not soon forget the Monitors which brought death to RODGERS and to CRAVEN.

This journal loses in Commander CRAVEN not only one of its frequent and most valued contributors, but also one of its firmest and most helpful friends. He was proud of his service, and was eager to aid in any undertaking that seemed to him likely to promote its interests and stimulate its zeal. The Navy contains no more devoted officer than it has lost in the Commander of the *Tecumseh*.



## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces as an important fact that an English mercantile house has ordered a ship of twelve hundred tons to be built at St. Nazaire. The *Moniteur* adds that French merchants formerly ordered ships to be built for them in England; but now the case is reversed.

THE French Government, with its fondness for detail, after appointing a committee to report on the big guns of the *Kearsarge* and *Sacramento*, has now appointed another committee to report on the carriages on which the big guns are worked. Baron DIDELOT, Vice-Admiral, is president of this committee, as also of the first.

THE *Moniteur de l'Armée* says officially that "a notable part of the French army in Mexico" is to be brought home this year, and in the enumeration of the regiments, battalions and companies which are to return in 1864, gives the impression that this "notable part" will consist of about 10,000 men. As for the rest of the army, circumstances will decide the time of their return.

THE new English naval discipline bill which is passing through Parliament is a model of a bill, so far as its mechanism is concerned. All new clauses or new words altering the existing law are printed in italics; all words that are in the last act, but are omitted now, are printed with a line struck through them. There is dismissal from her Majesty's service with disgrace, forfeiture of pay and imprisonment not exceeding two years, and with or without hard labor and corporal punishment, for "being guilty of any profane oath, cursing, execration, drunkenness, uncleanness, or other scandalous action in derogation of God's honor, and corruption of good manners."

THE *Gazette de la Croix* says that, in the artillery trials which took place on the 14th of June at Berlin, in presence of the King, the objects fired upon were six plated targets, 15 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 4½ thick. Seven shots were fired with rifled guns at 1,250 paces, and eight at 625 paces, or half the distance. The projectiles in the former case weighed 120 pounds, in the latter, 55—all being steel-pointed and cone shaped. Of these 15 projectiles, 13 were sunk into the plates, but not one entirely pierced them. Two of the projectiles rebounded. It was reported that the plates furnished by the French house, PETIN, GOUDET & Co., made the best resistance. These are the plates with which the iron frigates *Gloire*, *Magenta*, and *Solférino*, of the French navy, are clad. No balls entered more than 2½ inches into the plates. The new French projectiles bore off the palm in this respect, also. At our latest advices, there was to be another trial, in which the heavier guns were to be fired at the shorter distance, in order to see which would gain the day, the plate or the projectile.

OUR readers have already been informed of the contract made by the Milwall Iron Company, to furnish to the Russian Government heavy plates of an enormous size, to be used in the construction of an iron fort at Cronstadt. The *Journal des Sciences Militaires* says that the first operation of forging these plates succeeded to perfection, in presence of a large number of visitors. For several years, the various military authorities of Europe have been solicited to substitute iron for granite in the construction of forts. But no real progress was made in this direction until the success of the Monitors at sea disclosed a similar imprugnability of iron against artillery on land. The Belgian government has long had a contract with BROWN & Co., of Sheffield, for plates of metal of great thickness, destined to the fortifications of Antwerp, and some of these are already, we believe, applied to their use. The *Journal* says that the enormous advantages which metal possesses over stone, not only in point of solidity, but also in permitting the reduction of embrasures to an opening hardly greater than the mouth of a cannon, have been frequently stated by scientific observers. But the great difficulty was in the impossibility of manufacturing masses of iron large enough. The experience acquired in making iron clad vessels has now overcome that difficulty, and the work of plating forts, which was formerly considered impossible, is going on with rapidity. The experiments of the Milwall Company, however, were regarded with some anxiety, because conducted on a greater scale than any similar preceding operations. Each one of the iron masses weighed six tons. And the labor of procuring equal strength and perfection throughout the mass, and to roll the plates properly, was not a slight one. The furnaces, says the *Journal*, had been opened three hours, and the immense masses of metal carried in on a truck of iron, were heated to a blinding brilliancy, and raised the temperature of the manufactory to a degree which seemed absolutely insupportable. At once the workmen, veiling their faces as well as possible, began to sweep off the impurities with large furze brooms, soaked in water. These latter blazed up like torches the moment they came in contact with the immense mass of fire. Then it was left to cool, and rollers, moved by the largest wheels in the United Kingdom, weighing more than a hundred tons, and more than forty feet in diameter, were ready to give the required shape. This was the critical moment. The rollers paused an instant, but finally moved sluggishly on amid the joyous cries of the workmen.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

## ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS FROM QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1864.

General Orders No. 31.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions during the month of July, 1864, is published for the information of officers in the Quartermaster's Department:—

M. C. MEIGS,

Brevet Major-General, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.  
Captain A. S. Flagg, to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general and to the chief Quartermaster Department of the Cumberland for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 225, Adjutant-General's office, July 1, 1864.

Captain James S. Van Patten [To General Allen.] To report in person without delay to Brigadier-General Allen, Chief Quartermaster, and by letter to the commanding general military division of the Mississippi, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 5, 1864.

Captain L. Case Forsyth [To General Allen.] Relieved from duty in the Cavalry Bureau at St. Louis, Missouri. To report in person without delay to Brigadier-General Allen, Chief Quartermaster, and by letter to the commanding general military division of the Mississippi, for assignment to duty to relieve Captain W. F. Harris, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 5, 1864.

Captain James Galt [To commanding general Army of the Potomac.] To report in person without delay to the commanding general Army of the Potomac, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 5, 1864.

Captain R. A. McCormick [To Army of the Cumberland.] To report in person without delay to the commanding general and to the Chief Quartermaster Army of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 5, 1864.

Captain Jacob Mahler [To visit Washington.] Permission granted to visit Washington, D. C., on public business. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 5, 1864.

The following officers will report at once by letter to the commanding general and in person to the Chief Quartermaster Army of the Cumberland for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 5, 1864:—

Captain Leander A. Poor, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers. Captain Richard Carter, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers.

Captain J. J. Hooper, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers. Captain J. G. C. Lee, leave of absence granted for ten days. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Tolles, Chief Quartermaster 6th Army Corps [To Quartermaster-General United States Army.] To report in person without delay to the Quartermaster-General United States Army, for temporary inspection duty. Special Orders No. 226, Adjutant-General's office, July 2, 1864.

Captain Arthur Edwards [To Colonel Parsons.] To report in person without delay to Colonel L. B. Parsons, Superintendent Western River Transportation at St. Louis, Missouri, for special service in connection with supply of steamers on the upper Arkansas. Special Orders No. 225, Adjutant-General's office, July 1, 1864.

Captain George H. Clement [To Colonel McCullum.] To report at once by letter to Colonel D. C. McCullum, General Manager U. S. Military Railroads, and in person to Captain John C. Crane, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 229, Adjutant-General's office, July 1, 1864.

The following named persons appointed A. Q. M. United States volunteers, never having accepted their appointments as such, their appointments are, by direction of the President, revoked:—

Richard F. Vandever, appointed April 21, 1862.  
William H. Martin, appointed July 14, 1862.  
Robert McLeod, appointed November 26, 1862.

Octavius Waters, appointed February 19, 1863.  
Richard A. Pierce, appointed February 19, 1863.

James Kimball, appointed March 14, 1863.  
General Barker, appointed July 3, 1863. Special Orders No. 229, Adjutant-General's office, July 1, 1864.

Thomas Barr [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect July 7, 1864. Special Orders No. 226, Adjutant-General's office.

Captain R. J. Van Valkenberg [To Lieutenant-Colonel Donaldson.] To report in person without delay to Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Donaldson, Sen. and Supervising Quartermaster at Nashville, Tennessee, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 236, Adjutant-General's office, July 13, 1864.

Captain D. W. H. Day [To 23d Army Corps.] To report at once by letter to the commanding general and to the Chief Quartermaster 23d Army Corps, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 13, 1864.

Captain B. F. Kelley, Jr. [To Department West Virginia.] To report at once by letter to the commanding general and in person to the Chief Quartermaster Department West Virginia, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 237, Adjutant-General's office, July 14, 1864.

Captain A. Kingsbury [To Department Tennessee.] To report at once by letter to the commanding general and to Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Bingham, Chief Quartermaster Department of Tennessee, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 237, Adjutant-General's office, July 14, 1864.

Captain A. J. Lloyd [To Department Missouri.] To report by letter to the commanding general and to the Chief Quartermaster Department Missouri, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 236, Adjutant-General's office, July 13, 1864.

Captain C. L. Gorton [To Department of Kansas.] To report in person to the Chief Quartermaster Department Kansas and by letter to the commanding general of the Department, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 236, Adjutant-General's office, July 13, 1864.

Captain E. J. Farnum [To Department Cumberland.] Relieved from duty at Chicago, Ill., to report in person to the Chief Quartermaster and by letter to the commanding general Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 236, Adjutant-General's office, July 13, 1864.

Captain T. R. Dudley [To Inspector of Artillery, Washington, D. C.] Relieved from duty in Department of the Cumberland, to report at once by telegraph for duty to the Inspector of Artillery in this city. Special Orders No. 232, Adjutant-General's office, July 9, 1864.

Captain Austin C. Woolfolk [Appointment revoked.] Appointment not having been confirmed by the Senate, is by direction of the President revoked July 14, 1864. Special Orders No. 240, Adjutant-General's office, July 16, 1864.

Captain L. H. Pierce, by direction of the President, assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster 9th Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel, from June 15, 1864. Special Orders No. 238, Adjutant-General's office, June 15, 1864.

Captain Charles I. Buckley, leave of absence extended 20 days. Special Orders No. 239, Adjutant-General's office, July 16, 1864.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States. Special Orders No. 238, Adjutant-General's office, July 15, 1864:—

Captain Henry C. Rogers, July 12, 1864.  
Captain Simon Perkins, July 12, 1864.

The following officers will report in person without delay to General Rucker, Chief Quartermaster, depot of Washington, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 244, Adjutant-General's office, July 21, 1864:—

Captains J. G. Payne and R. S. Lacey.  
Captain A. C. Woolfolk [Revocation of appointment annulled.] So much of paragraph 20 of Special Orders No. 240, dated July 13, 1864, as revoked his appointment as Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, is by direction of the President annulled. Special Orders No. 245, Adjutant-General's office, July 23, 1864.

Captain F. O. Sawyer [To Department Virginia and North Carolina.] To report by letter to the commanding general Department Virginia and North Carolina and to the Chief Quartermaster 18th Army Corps, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 248, Adjutant-General's office, July 23, 1864.

Captain R. Brinkerhoff [To Pittsburgh, Pa.] Relieved from duty at Augusta, Me., to report in person without delay to Colonel O. Cross, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Pittsburgh, Penn., for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 251, Adjutant-General's office, July 27, 1864.

Captain Greenberry L. Fort [Chief Quartermaster 15th Army Corps.] Assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster 15th Army Corps,

with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from July 21, 1864. Special Orders No. 251, Adjutant-General's office, July 27, 1864.

Captain T. R. Dudley [To Huntsville, Ala.] So much of Special Orders No. 232, Adjutant-General's office, as directed him to report to Inspector of Artillery in this city is revoked, to at once return to Huntsville, Ala., and settle the business with which he has been charged, at the completion of which to report in person to the Quartermaster-General. Special Orders No. 253, paragraph 36, Adjutant-General's office, July 29, 1864.

Captain G. A. Whittemore [To Augusta, Me.] To report at once by letter without delay to the commanding general Department of the East, for assignment to duty at Augusta, Me. Special Orders No. 251, Adjutant-General's office, July 27, 1864.

Captain E. Giesey [To Chief Quartermaster Army of Cumberland.] To report by letter without delay to the commanding general and to the Chief Quartermaster Army of Cumberland, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 251, Adjutant-General's office, July 27, 1864.

## SUPPLIES FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1864.

First—By direction of the Secretary of War, it is ordered that hereafter no supplies of any kind will be furnished to prisoners of war by their relatives or friends, except in cases of illness, when near relatives will be permitted to send them such articles of food as may be approved by the surgeon in charge of the hospital, to whose care they will in all cases be addressed. Necessary clothing may also be furnished by near relatives to destitute prisoners, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the post where they are confined. Outer garments must be of gray or dark mixed color and of inferior quality. Only one suit of outer clothing and a change of under clothing will be allowed.

Second—It is further ordered that articles at military prisons shall be permitted to sell to prisoners only the following articles, viz.:—Writing materials, postage stamps, tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches, combs, soap, tooth brushes, hair brushes, clothes brushes, scissors, thread and needles, handkerchiefs, towels and pocket looking-glasses.

Third—This order will not be understood as prohibiting prisoners of war from receiving clothing or other articles, not contraband, from their relatives or friends residing beyond our lines, when forwarded by flag of truce boat or by any other authorized channel, so long as the prisoners of war held at Richmond and other Southern prisons are permitted to receive the same articles in the same manner from their relatives and friends in the loyal States.

W. HOFFMAN,  
Colonel Third United States Infantry, Commanding General of Prisoners.

## OPINIONS ON QUESTIONS OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
August 5th, 1864.

Circular.  
I. The following communication from the Bureau of Military Justice is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1864.

Major GEORGE G. HASTINGS, Acting Judge-Advocate Army of the Potomac.

MAJOR:—Your communication of the 28th of July has been received at this Bureau.

The following opinions are respectfully returned in answer to your inquiries, *seriatim*.

QUESTION I.—What increase of authority is given to Division Commanders by the Act of Congress approved July 2d, 1864, known as the Guerrilla Bill?

ANSWER.—None except that they are now authorized to pardon or mitigate sentences of confinement in the penitentiary.

QUESTION II.—Have Division Commanders the power to order military commissions, and if so, in what cases have they the power to carry into execution the sentences of such commissions?

ANSWER.—They have the same power to convene military commissions and to enforce their sentences as they possess in regard to Courts-Martial.

QUESTION III.—Have Division Commanders the power to order execution of sentences of confinement in the penitentiary, or at the Dry Tortugas, or in other Government prisons or fortifications?

ANSWER.—They have this power in each of the cases mentioned.

QUESTION IV.—Where the sentence of a general Court-Martial or Military Commission, convened by a Division or Corps Commander, is confinement at hard labor or otherwise at such prison, penitentiary, fortification or place as the Commanding General, or the proper authority shall direct; who is the proper officer to designate the place of confinement, the Department or separate Army commander, or the officer who convened the Court or Commission?

ANSWER.—Any officer possessing the authority, is "the proper officer." The court should indicate their intention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) A. A. HOSMER,  
Major and Judge-Advocate, Acting Judge-Advocate-General.

II. Paragraph III of General Orders No. 27, of March 14, 1863, from these Headquarters is so far modified as to allow the confirmation by officers reviewing the proceedings of Courts-Martial of sentences of confinement at the Dry Tortugas, and in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., for offences properly punishable by such confinement.

III. Judge-Advocates of Courts-Martial and reviewing officers will be careful to observe the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Order No. 3, current series, from these Headquarters. In several recent instances the provisions of these paragraphs have been disregarded. A more careful observance by Courts and Judge Advocates of the instructions contained in General Court-Martial No. 12, current series, and General Orders No. 91, of September 19, 1863, from these Headquarters will be expected.

By command of Major-General Meade. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

## VULCANIZED LINEN WAGON COVERS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON,  
August 6, 1864.

Special Order No. 22.  
A board of officers will convene on Saturday, August 6, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Quartermaster-General, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the utility and propriety of purchasing Army wagon covers made of "vulcanized linen," of which a specimen transmitted by Messrs. Joseph Lee & Co., of Philadelphia, will be presented for the inspection of the board.

The cost of the article compared with that of the cover at present used, as well as its quality, durability, and fitness for the purpose proposed, will be considered and reported upon.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.  
Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER, United States Vols., Chief Quartermaster Depot of Washington;

Captain Alexander J. Ferry, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army;

Captain James J. Dana, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.  
M. C. MEIGS,  
Quartermaster-General, Brev. Maj.-Gen.

## JOHN B. MURRAY &amp; CO.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, July 29, 1864.

All officers connected with the Bureau of the War Department are hereby instructed not to recognize the firm of John B. Murray & Co., bankers and brokers of New York, New York, in any business transactions.

The chiefs of bureaus will promulgate this order to their officers respectively.  
By order of the Secretary of War:  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## AWAITING ORDERS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
August 2, 1864.

Special Orders No. 21.  
Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Hatch having, in compliance with Special Orders No. 174, paragraph 11, Headquarters Department Gulf, June 2, 1864, reported to the Quartermaster-General, is hereby granted permission to proceed to Quincy, Illinois, to await further orders.

M. C. MEIGS,  
Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army, Brev. Maj.-Gen.



## REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL LOGAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,  
BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., July 29, 1864.

COLONEL:—I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders, I moved my command in position on the right of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which was the extreme right of the army in the field on the night and morning of the 27th and 28th inst., and during my advance in line of battle to a more desirable position, we were met by the rebel infantry from Hardee's and Lee's corps, who made a desperate and determined attack at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. on the 28th. My lines were only protected by logs and rails hastily thrown in front of them. The first onset was received and checked, and the battle commenced and lasted until about three o'clock in the afternoon. During that time six successive charges were made, which were six times gallantly repulsed, each time with fearful loss to the enemy.

Later in the evening my lines were several times assaulted vigorously, but each time with like result. The most of the fighting occurred on Generals Harrow's and Smith's front, which formed the centre and right of the command. The troops could not have displayed more courage nor greater determination not to yield. Had they shown less they would have been driven from their position. Brigadier-Generals Wood's, Harrow's and Smith's division commands are entitled to equal credit for gallant conduct and skill in repelling the assault.

My thanks are due to Major-Generals Blair and Dodge for sending me reinforcements at a time when they were much needed.

My losses are 50 killed, 459 wounded, and 63 missing; aggregate, 572. The division of General Harrow captured five battle flags. There were about 1,500 or 2,000 muskets captured. One hundred and six prisoners were captured, exclusive of 73 wounded, who have been removed to hospitals, and are being taken care of by our surgeons.

Five hundred and sixty-five rebels up to this time have been buried, and about two hundred are supposed to be yet unburied. Large numbers were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until nearly daylight.

The enemy's loss could not have been, in my judgment, less than six thousand or seven thousand.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN,

Major-General Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. T. Clark, Asst. Adj. Gen.

## Endorsement.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,  
BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., July 29, 1864.

In forwarding the within report I wish to express my high gratification with the conduct of the troops engaged. I never saw better conduct in battle. The general commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps, though ill and much worn, was indefatigable, and the success of the day is much attributable to him as to any one man. His officers, and in fact all the officers of this army, that commanded my observation, co-operated promptly and heartily with him.

O. O. HOWARD, Major General.

## DEPARTMENTAL COMMANDS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, August 7, 1864.

General Orders No. 210.

1. The Middle Department, and the Departments of Washington, of the Susquehanna, and of West Virginia, will constitute the Middle Military Division.

2. Major-General P. H. Sheridan is assigned by the President to the temporary command of the Middle Military Division.

3. The part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River is transferred to the Department of the Ohio. The State of Kentucky will constitute a Military District of that Department.

4. Brevet Major-General S. G. Barbridge is assigned by the President to the command of the Military District of Kentucky, with his brevet rank, and is authorized to exercise, under Major-General Schofield's direction, all the powers of a Commander of a Department which are not required by law to be exercised by such Departmental Commander.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## RESIGNATIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 190.

In accordance with orders from the Headquarters Military Division of the West Mississippi, no resignations of medical officers serving within the limits of this Department will be accepted, except by reason of incompetency or disability from sickness, and in those cases only after an examination and recommendation has been made by a board of medical officers.

By command of Major-General Banks.

GEORGE B. DRAKE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## THE FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, August 9, 1864.

General Orders No. 241.

Brevet Major-General J. C. Davis is assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and is assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and is assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## DISMISSALS

For the week ending August 6, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Jones, 2d California volunteer cavalry, to date August 5, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for undue and gross familiarity with the enlisted men of his command; authorizing the trading away, by men of his command, government horses; neglecting to take up and account for, on his returns, three government horses in his possession, one of which he retained and used as a private horse; neglecting to charge an enlisted man, as required by army regulations, for a government pistol; and general neglect of duty.

Additional Paymaster George P. Folson, U. S. Vols., to date August 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant William G. Anderson, Adjutant 4th Indiana cavalry, to date July 11, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission.

Lieutenant Horace K. Stille, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, to date July 30th, 1864, for desertion.

Lieutenant M. H. Preston, 3d Delaware Vols., to date July 30, 1864, for absence without proper authority.

Second Lieutenant Ambrose B. Smith, 16th New York cavalry, to date July 29, 1864, for drunkenness on duty, breach of arrest, and attempting to purloin from a government stable a saddle and bridle belonging to an officer.

The order heretofore issued accepting the resignation of Captain A. J. Vidal, partisan rangers, has been revoked, and he has been dismissed, to date August 4, 1864, for desertion.

## DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:—  
Captain Carl Von Helntze, 5th United States colored troops, for worthlessness and cowardice.

First Lieutenant William P. Miner, 13th Connecticut Vols., to date July 16, 1864, for absconding himself from his guard without permission from proper authority, for breach of arrest, and for being grossly drunk in the field, in camp, and in the city of New Orleans.  
Second Lieutenant Charles L. Francis, 65th U. S. colored infantry, he having tendered his resignation in consequence of inexperience and incompetency.

## DISMISSALS APPROVED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been approved:—

First Lieutenant John M. Sharp, 148th New York Vols., to date July 29, 1864, for, after having been arrested upon charges of cowardice and misbehavior before the enemy, breaking his arrest, and leaving for his home, without trying to get a certificate of physical disability upon which to ground a resignation.

Second Lieutenant Z. C. Robinson, 3d New York cavalry, to date July 28, 1864, for a wilful violation of General Orders No. 129, current series, thereby attempting to secure his discharge from the service after the same had been refused.

## MUSTERED OUT.

First Lieutenant Joseph T. Fearing, of Smith's independent cavalry company, Maryland volunteers, has been mustered out and discharged the service of the United States, to date August 1, 1864, upon charges preferred by his superior officer, and forwarded through his commanding general, for violation of the 6th and 24th articles of war, and other conduct showing him to be unfit for the position of an officer.

## DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

By direction of the President, Captain Edward L. Hartz, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, has been dropped from the rolls of the Army, to date July 29, 1864.

## DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Second Lieutenant Howard J. Webber, 59th Indiana Vols., has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged, to date February 1, 1864.

## RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed are restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty:—  
Captain Frank B. M. Bonnell, 28th Pennsylvania Vols., provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

Second Lieutenant Frank Reynolds, 1st United States artillery.  
Captain Daniel D. T. Gordon, Assistant Quartermaster United States volunteers, dismissed by sentence of a General Court-Martial, has been restored to his former rank in the service.

## SENTENCE DISAPPROVED.

The proceedings, findings and sentence of a General Court-Martial in the case of Second Lieutenant Charles Wood, 38th Wisconsin Vols., has been disapproved, the records falling to show the offence of which he was convicted, and he will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

## SENTENCE REMITTED.

The residue of the sentence in the case of Second Lieutenant J. S. Walter, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, has been remitted, on the ground of his bravery and former good conduct, without remitting forfeiture of pay during imprisonment, and he has been restored to his commission in his regiment.

## NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from August 8, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

## Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Herman Steinkler, 80th Illinois Vols.  
Second Lieutenant G. A. Rogers, 6th Massachusetts Cavalry.  
First Lieutenant James W. Crawford, 2d battalion Veteran Reserve Corps.

Captain Edward Winne, 77th New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant Hubert Ambruster, 3d New Jersey Cavalry.  
First Lieutenant Patrick B. Early, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Absence from hospital at Annapolis, Md., without proper authority, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant Thomas P. Norman, 6th Pennsylvania Vols.  
Captain George B. Chalmers, 63d Pennsylvania Vols.  
First Lieutenant Thomas A. McLaughlin, 102d Pennsylvania Vols.

First Lieutenant William A. Kennedy, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.  
First Lieutenant James O'Connell, 170th New York Vols.

## SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

## TO BE DISMISSED.

Captain William Channel, Co. D, 7th Rhode Island Vols., for misconduct in the presence of the enemy and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain James Blaisdell, Co. H, 9th New Hampshire, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Judson Knickerbocker, 14th New York Artillery, for cowardice.

Captain D. B. Kaufman, 48th Pennsylvania Vols., for gross conduct before the enemy.

Second Lieutenant George S. Wilkes, 180th New York Vols., and to forfeit all pay and allowances now due or to become due him, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Mayo, 8th unattached company heavy artillery Massachusetts Vols., for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Joseph J. Ladd, 8th New Hampshire Vols., for speaking disrespectfully of his commanding officer.

Assistant Surgeon John D. Johnson, U. S. Vols., for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Remitted and commuted to a reprimand in general orders.

## TO BE DISHONORABLY DISMISSED

First Lieutenant Alfred Graff, Co. K, 143d Pennsylvania Vols., to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances accruing to him as an officer from and after the 8th day of May, 1864, and that the crime, name, place of abode and punishment of the accused be published in the newspapers in and about the camp and of the State of Pennsylvania, the State from whence the accused came and where he usually resides, for misbehavior in the presence of the enemy and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Joseph Cogan, battery H, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Light Artillery, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain P. W. Hart, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Vols., with loss of all pay and allowances now due or to become due, for knowingly and wilfully defrauding the government of the United States.

## TO BE CASHIERED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard E. Cross, 5th New Hampshire Vols., for disobedience of orders.

Second Lieutenant John Q. Adams, 30th U. S. colored troops, with loss of all pay and allowances for disobedience of orders, violation of the 44th and 50th articles of war and breach of arrest.

First Lieutenant William Thomas, Co. D, 2d Maryland Veteran Vols., with loss of all pay and allowances, to be forever disqualified, for holding any office of trust or emolument under the United States, to be confined at hard labor at the Dry Tortugas, or such other government work as the general commanding may direct, for the term of one year, for absence without leave and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant John Hoy, Co. E, 179th New York Vols., for drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and breach of arrest.

## OTHER SENTENCES.

First Lieutenant J. W. Glase, 104th Pennsylvania Vols., to be reprimanded in general orders by the Major-General commanding the Department of the South, for using reproachful and provoking speech to a soldier.

Samuel B. Smoot, a contractor for supplies for the Army, to pay to the United States a fine of \$10,000, and be confined in such place as the Secretary of War may designate until such fine be paid, provided such imprisonment shall not exceed three years.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## THANKS TO REAR-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C. August 15, 1864.

SIR:—Your dispatch of the 5th instant, stating that you had on the morning of that day entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering and overcoming the rebel fleet, I had the satisfaction to receive this day. Some preliminary account of your operations had previously reached us through rebel channels.

Again it is my pleasure and my duty to congratulate you and your brave associates on an achievement unequalled in our service by any other commander, and only surpassed by that unparalleled

naval triumph of the squadron under your command in the Spring of 1862, when, proceeding up the Mississippi, you passed Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, and overcoming all obstructions, captured New Orleans, and restored unobstructed navigation to the commercial emporium of the great central valley of the Union. The Bay of Mobile was not only fortified and guarded by forts and batteries on the shore, and by submerged obstructions; but the rebels had also collected there a formidable fleet, commanded by their highest naval officer, a former captain in the Union Navy, who, false to the government and the Union, had deserted his country in the hour of peril, and levelled his guns against the flag which it was his duty to have defended.

The possession of Mobile Bay, which you have acquired, closes the illicit traffic which have been carried on by running the blockade in that part of the Gulf, and gives point and value to the success you have achieved.

Great results in war are seldom attained without great risks, and it was not expected that the harbor of Mobile would be secured without disaster. The loss of the gallant *Craven* and his brave companions, with the *Tecumseh*, a vessel that was impenetrable to the guns of Fort Morgan, by a concealed torpedo, was a casualty against which no human foresight could guard. While the nation awards the full honors to the living, she will ever hold in grateful remembrance the memory of the gallant and lamented dead, who periled their lives for their country and died in her cause.

To you and the brave officers and sailors of your squadron, who participated in this great achievement, the department tenders its thanks and those of the government and country.

Very respectfully, &amp;c.,

GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Rear-Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, Commanding, &amp;c.

## OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM REAR-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 5, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to report to the Department, that this morning I entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering the rebel ram *Tennessee* and gunboats of the enemy, viz., *Selma*, *Morgan* and *Gaines*.

The attacking fleet was under way by 8:45 A. M., in the following order:—The *Brooklyn*, with the *Octorara* on her port side; *Hartford*, with the *Metacomb*; *Richmond*, with the *Port Royal*; *Lackawanna*, with the *Seminole*; *Monongahela*, with the *Tecumseh*; *Ossipee*, with the *Itasca*; and the *Owens* with the *Galena*. On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or iron-clads. The wind was light from the southwest, and the sky cloudy, with very little sun. Fort Morgan opened upon us at 10 minutes past 7 o'clock, and soon after this the action became lively. As we steamed up the main ship channel, there was some difficulty ahead, and the *Hartford* passed on ahead of the *Brooklyn*. At 40 minutes past 7 the monitor *Tecumseh* was struck by a torpedo and sunk, going down very rapidly and carrying down with her all the officers and crew, with the exception of the pilot and eight or ten men, who were saved by a boat that I sent from the *Metacomb*, which was alongside of me.

The *Hartford* had passed the forts before 8 o'clock, and finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the *Metacomb* to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of which, the *Selma*, she succeeded in capturing. All the vessels had passed the forts by half-past eight, but the rebel ram *Tennessee* was still apparently uninjured in our rear. A signal was at once made to all the fleet, to turn again and attack the ram, not only with guns, but with orders to run her down at full speed. The *Monongahela* was the first that struck her, and though she may have injured her badly, yet she did not succeed in disabling her. The *Lackawanna* also struck her, but ineffectually. The flag-ship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and as she passed poured into her a whole port broadside of solid nine-inch shot, and thirteen pounds of powder, at a distance of not more than 12 feet. The iron-clads were closing upon her, and the *Hartford* and the rest of the fleet were bearing down upon her, when at 10 A. M. she surrendered. The rest of the rebel fleet, viz., the *Morgan* and the *Gaines*, succeeded in getting back under the protection of Fort Morgan. This terminated the action of the day.

Admiral Buchanan sent me his sword, being himself badly wounded with a compound fracture of the leg, which it is supposed will have to be amputated. Having had many of my own men wounded, and the surgeon of the *Tennessee* being very desirous to have Admiral Buchanan removed to the hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer at Fort Morgan, Brigadier-General Richard L. Page, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet, as well as their own, to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for than here, I would send out one of my own vessels, provided she would be permitted to return, bringing back nothing which she did not take out. General Page consented and the *Metacomb* was dispatched.

The list of casualties on our part, as far as yet ascertained, is as follows:

Flag-ship *Hartford*—Nineteen killed; twenty-three wounded.*Brooklyn*—Nine killed; twenty-two wounded.*Lackawanna*—Four killed; two wounded.*Owens*—Seven killed; twenty-three wounded.*Monongahela*—Six wounded.*Metacomb*—One killed; two wounded.*Ossipee*—One killed; seven wounded.*Galena*—One wounded.*Richmond*—Two wounded.

In all forty-one killed, and eighty-eight wounded.

On the rebel ram *Tennessee* were captured twenty officers and about one hundred and seventy men. The following is a list of the officers:—Admiral F. Buchanan; Commander, G. D. Johnson; Lieutenants, Wm. L. Bradford, A. D. Wharton, E. J. McDermott; Masters, J. R. DeMoley; H. W. Perrin; Fleet Surgeon, D. B. Conrad; Assistant Surgeon, B. G. Bowles; Engineers, G. J. Leung, J. O'Connell, John Hays, O. Benson, W. B. Patterson; Paymaster's Clerk, J. H. Cohen; Master's Mate, Forrest, Beebe and Carver. On the *Selma* were taken ninety officers and men. Of the officers I have only heard the names of two, viz.:—Commander Peter H. Murphy, and Lieutenant and Executive Officer J. H. Comstock. The latter was killed.

I will send a detailed dispatch by the first opportunity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,

Rear-Admiral Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

To Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The following is a list of the killed on the flag-ship *Hartford*:—David Morrow, William Osgood, Thos. Baine, Benjamin Harper, Wm. Clark, Chas. Schaffner, Frank Stillwell, Geo. Walker, John C. Scott, Thos. Wilde, Wm. Smith, Wm. Andrews, Frederick Munsell, Lewis McLane, Peter Duncan, Thos. Baine, Thos. Stanton, and Smith and Camel.

WOUNDED.—Lieutenant Adams; Engineer McEwen; Master's Mate R. P. Herrick; Acting Ensign W. H. Aegenbotham, since dead; Theo. Wilder Verner, Adolphus Pulte, Hiram Elder, R. Humphrey, Wm. Thompson, E. Campbell, Walter Lloyd, M. Forbes, Wm. Stanley, C. Stevenson, F. Campbell, Wm. Doyle, August Simmons, Peter Pitts, Michael Faval, David Orlin, Wm. Trask, Chas. Dennis, Thomas O'Connell.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas A. Stephens, to await orders. Commodore William Radford, to command the *New Ironsides*.

Lieutenant-Commander J. N. Miller, to the *New Ironsides*. Boatwain William E. Leeds, to the *New Ironsides*.

Carpenter E. W. Barnicoat, to the *New Ironsides*. Second Assistant Engineer George H. Riley, to examination at Philadelphia.

Second Assistant Engineer Clark Fisher, to boiler experiment at the New York Navy Yard.

First Assistant Engineer William D. Pendleton, to the East Gulf Squadron.

Captain John P. Gilliss, to command receiving ship *North Carolina*, at New York.

Surgeon Edwin R. Denby, to the *North Carolina*. Assistant Surgeon George H. Cook, to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander A. H. Weaver, to command the *Chippewa*. Second Assistant Engineer Sydney Albert, to duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory, New York.

Paymaster Edward May, to special duty at Bureau of Provision and Clothing, Navy Department.

Third Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith, to duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Sailmaker George T. Lozier, to the *New Ironsides*.



Surgeons B. R. Tinslar and G. R. B. Horner, to await orders.  
Second Assistant Engineer William S. Cherry, to the *New Ironsides*.

## DETACHED.

Commodore S. C. Rowan, from command of the *New Ironsides* and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander George E. Belknap, Lieutenants Henry B. Robeson and John J. Reed, Surgeon Marius Duvall, Boatswain Thomas Bennett, Carpenter Theodore H. Bishop, and Sailmaker John A. Birdsall, from the *New Ironsides* and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Henry J. Blake, from the *Minnesota* and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Lieutenant Henry B. Rumsey, from the *Roanoke* and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Carpenter John Rainbow, from special duty at St. Louis and a leave of absence.

Commander Roger N. Stempel, from command of Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia and ordered as agent for purchase of coal at Pittsburgh.

Commander E. R. Thompson, from command of the *North Carolina* and ordered to command Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia.

Carpenter Theodore D. Wilson, from special duty at New York and ordered to the *Puritan*.

Carpenter Henry M. Lowry, from special duty at New York and ordered to the *Dictator*.

Gunner John Webber, from the *St. Lawrence*, and ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Walters, from the *Mingos* and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

First Assistant Engineer Henry S. Davis, from the *Pontotoc* and ordered to the *Huron*.

Gunner James Thayer, from the New York Navy Yard and waiting orders.

Surgeon John C. Spear, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the *Onesida*.

Surgeon John Y. Taylor, from the *Onesida* and ordered North.

Surgeon Edward Shippen, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Lieutenant George M. Brown, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

## RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon Matthew Chalmers, of the *Catskill*.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

Commander J. P. Bankhead, to the command of the *Nereus* and to remain in command of the *Otago*.

Commander J. C. Howell, to the command of the *Otago* and to remain in command of the *Nereus*.

Lieutenant G. W. Sumner, to the *Ticonderoga* and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Second Assistant Engineers Nathan P. Towne and William J. Reid, to the *Ticonderoga* and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William Clendaniel, to the *Louisiana*.

Acting Lieutenant E. Brodhead, to temporary duty at Naval Rendezvous, New York.

Acting Master William Fales, to the *New Ironsides*.

Acting Ensign Walter Parce, to the *New Ironsides*.

Acting Master Curtis Redmond, to the *Susquehanna*.

Acting Ensign B. Pendlebury, to the *Glaucus*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Balloy Hascall, to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Ensign F. W. Towne, to the *Huron*.

Captain Master W. H. Maies, to the *Huron*.

Acting Ensign Marcus Baird, to the *Chippewa*.

Acting Ensign Charles S. Blanchard, to duty as Inspector of Bills, Navy Yard, Boston.

Acting Master Jacob M. Smalley, to the *Glaucus*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. McMillan, to the *Huron*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas Croft, to the *General Price*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate John E. Sweeney and Isaac F. Brown, to the *New Ironsides*.

## DETACHED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Moyle, from the *Vanderbilt* and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Brown, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Catskill*.

Acting Master H. P. Connor, from the *Oreolia* and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Acting Ensign A. P. Sampson, from the *Courier* and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Acting Ensign William Henderson, from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

Acting Master H. Reaney, from the *Savannah* and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry B. Brown, from the *Courier* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Master H. K. Lapham, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Taylor, from the *E. B. Hale* and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Myer, from the *Home* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. M. Brown, from the *Tioga* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. L. Turner, from the *Chocoma* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Master's Mate Charles W. Burner, from the *Tallahassee* and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

Acting Master's Mate Lewis Geolts, from the *Courier* and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Charles W. Sherwood, from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster James W. McLellan, from the *General Price* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Ensign E. A. Snow, from the *Courier* and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

## APPOINTMENTS.

David Taylor, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *J. N. Slocum*.

Charles Dougherty, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Benjamin F. Morey, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Monadnock*.

Edward Kenney, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Henry W. Moore, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

William T. Longee and Samuel S. Holt, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Lexington*.

Nicholas G. Vandegrift and John M. Duncan, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Pasture*.

John H. McKiver and Henry Romain, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Warner Baldwin and George Green, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

Emanuel R. Davison, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Henry O. Porter, Acting Master, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

William O. Bond, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *E. B. Hale*.

John Morris, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Huron*.

Hachador P. Garabedian, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Home*.

Theodore F. Burket, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Huron*.

John Hardy, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Minnesota*.

## CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Richmond Lamphur, and ordered to instruction at New York.

George Mortimer, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Delos Everett, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Arctus*.

John T. Stars, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Moccasin*.

George T. Gibbs, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Aster*.

Joseph H. Cromwell and John N. Frost, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Anthony Higgins, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kanawha*.

Alfred Wilkinson, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Elk*.

John McAuliffe, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

A. A. Franzen, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Passaic*.

Walter Walton, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Dai Ching*.

S. H. Maunder, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Midnight*.

David Lee, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Geranium*.

Thomas B. Huntington, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Henry C. Nields, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Metacombet*.

John Owens, Albert Melchert and Sands M. Lane, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to instruction at New York.

William D. Giles and Samuel Gordon, Acting Master's Mates, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Ephraim R. Foster, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Selago*.

Achilles Kaliraki, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *J. P. Jackson*.

Levi T. Butler, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Antonia*.

C. H. Thompson, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

James H. Wright, Cornelius A. Cooper and William H. Poulson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and Zachery Brickell, John A. Wilson, Thomas C. Ridgely and George Longwell, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

## PROMOTED.

Acting Lieutenant James D. Daniels, of the *Vanderbilt*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.

Acting Master Charles De Bevoise, of the *Roanoke*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign James Marthion, of the *Tennessee*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign John K. Winn, of the *Commodore McDonough*, to Acting Master.

## DISMISSED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Jamison, of the *Louisiana*.

Acting Ensign and Pilot George M. Lawrence, of picket tug No. 3.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer M. Ivin O. Stimson, of the *Commodore Hull*.

Acting Ensign George W. Corner, of the *Brandywine*.

Acting Ensign George Riley, of the *Valley City*.

Acting Ensign Edwin B. Pratt, late of the *Courier* (lost).

Acting Master's Mate J. L. Dickinson, of the *Vandalia*.

## RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles M. Prescott.

Acting Master Samuel B. Clark, of the *Wanderer*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Myer, of the *Home*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles F. Hatch, of the *Glide*.

## APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John S. Roake and Mark Berry.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Maxwell Pratt, of the *Lafayette*.

Acting Master's Mate Levi T. Butler, of the *Antonia*.

Acting Master's Mate David Wagner, of the *Victory*.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master William Fales, to the *New Ironsides* and ordered to the *Oreolia*.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Ramsey, U. S. A., as Acting Medical Inspector, Department of the South.

Surgeon H. C. Hendrick, 15th Pennsylvania Vols., as member of the Army Medical Board at Hilton Head, S. C.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. M. Shew, U. S. A., as Examining Surgeon of Recruits, Hilton Head, S. C.

Surgeon D. J. McKibbin, U. S. A., as member of board for examination of enlisted men in hospitals in and around Philadelphia, for transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. V., as Medical Director of General Gordon Granger's command.

Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Dunham, U. S. V., to St. James General Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Petherbridge, U. S. V., to Marine General Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Surgeon W. H. Gobrecht, U. S. V., as Treasurer Officers' Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Frizell, U. S. A., as examining surgeon of colored recruits, Louisville, Ky.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Brown, U. S. V., to artillery brigade 18th corps, Army Potomac.

Assistant Surgeon H. W. Davis, U. S. V., to Paducah, Ky.

Assistant Surgeon Rudolf Tansky, U. S. V., as attending surgeon at Fort McKee, N. M.

Surgeon N. P. Rice, U. S. V., as surgeon in charge of Hammond Hospital, Beaufort, N. C.

Surgeon John M. Robinson, U. S. V., as medical director second infantry division, Department of West Virginia.

Assistant Surgeon John W. Fitzner, U. S. V., to Jefferson General Hospital, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Assistant Surgeon F. Wolf, U. S. V., to artillery brigade 2d corps, Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon Frank Mescham, U. S. V., to general field hospital, Army of the Ohio, Marietta, Ga.

Surgeon G. F. French, U. S. V., as surgeon in charge 2d division general hospital, Rome, Ga.

Surgeon R. M. O. Jackson, U. S. V., as surgeon in charge general hospital No. 3, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Surgeon J. C. Whitehill, U. S. V., as surgeon in charge Marine Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Surgeon Zenas E. Bliss, U. S. V., to temporary duty as Medical Purveyor, Baltimore, Md.

Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, U. S. V., as medical director 3d separate brigade, 8th corps.

Surgeon J. H. Grove, U. S. V., as surgeon in charge general field hospital, Army of the Tennessee, Rome, Ga.

Assistant Surgeon E. O. Brown, 26th Kentucky Vols., as surgeon in charge military prison, Louisville, Ky.

## OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 10.

To Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

The following official report of the surrender of Fort Gaines and the abandonment of Fort Powell, dated August 9, New Orleans, has just been received from Major-General Canby:—

"Fort Gaines with 56 commissioned officers and 818 enlisted men, with its armament of 26 guns intact and provisions for twelve months, has surrendered unconditionally, and was occupied by our forces at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Fort Powell was abandoned, its garrison escaping to Cedar Point. Its armament of eighteen guns, is in condition for immediate service. General Granger will immediately invest Fort Morgan, leaving garrisons in forts Gaines and Powell."

A telegram from General Sheridan's command, dated August 14, at Cedar Creek, was received this morning. It states that except Mosby's and White's guerrillas, there is no enemy this side of the Blue Ridge; that Sheridan's trains are all up and that his Army is in fine condition. General Sheridan, in a dispatch of the 11th inst., reports that the stories of plunder taken from Maryland by the Rebels, are all humbug. They have very little, just enough to subsist on, and no more, most of which has been taken from the Shenandoah Valley. In another dispatch, dated the 12th of August, he says:—"General Early's train is a very small one, not exceeding 250 wagons, and the stories about accumulated plunder from Maryland are untrue."

The Department has received an unofficial report from Fortress Monroe, that movements were being made yesterday, in front of Petersburg, but owing to the telegraph line being down no information has been received from headquarters.

The Department is without any intelligence from Atlanta. The latest Rebel papers received here say nothing about Mobile since the capture of Fort Gaines.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

Side-wheel steamer *Pontotoc*, 10, Captain Stevens, arrived at Portland on the 15th from Boston.

*Bark Daylight*, 7, arrived at Portland on the 15th, from Fortress Monroe.

U. S. FRIGATE *Macedonian*, and gunboat *Marblehead*, sailed from New Bedford 13th inst., on a cruise.

Side-wheel steamer *Mercury*, 2, is to be attached to the Potomac flotilla. She has arrived at Washington.

Side-wheel steamer *Ascotney*, 10, lately built at New York, has arrived at Washington to be subjected to some slight repairs.

ASSISTANT Secretary of the Navy Fox visited the Portsmouth Yard on Monday, and was received with a salute of thirteen guns.

ADMIRAL Simpson, of the Chilean Navy, has arrived in England, empowered to buy war vessels and order iron-clads.

THE U. S. war steamer *Sacramento* arrived at Falmouth on the 2d from Queenstown.

THE U. S. steamers *Wachusett* and *Onward* were at Rio Janeiro July 9th.

THE steamer *Narragansett*, Commander S. E. Woodworth, sailed from San Francisco July 14, for Acapulco.

T. S. frigate *Sabine* was spoken on the 13th inst., 35 miles East of Sandy Hook, cruising.

GUNBOATS *Tristram Shandy*, *Dacotah* and *Dunbarton*, sailed from Charlestown Navy Yard on the 14th, in search of the rebel pirate *Tallahassee*.

THE U. S. schooner *America* came into Newport, R. I., on the 15th, from an unsuccessful cruise in search of the rebel pirate *Tallahassee*.

THE U. S. steamer *Miami* was in N. wport harbor on the 15th. She lay in Holmes' Hole when the news reached her Sunday morning of the depredations of the *Tallahassee* on our coast, and she at once got up steam and started in pursuit, following on in her supposed track until she fell in with the wreck of the *Bellow* and towed her in.

THE gunboat *Dunbarton* arrived at Newport on the 15th, from a cruise in search of the pirate *Tallahassee*. She sprung a leak while on the cruise, and came in to telegraph to Washington for instructions. The *Dunbarton* is an iron side-wheel steamer of about 600 tons, and was formerly a blockade runner. She carries four guns.

THE U. S. steamer *Waterer*, has at last been heard from. She arrived at Castro, a port on the Island of Chiloe, forty days from Montevideo. She had stopped in the Straits of Magellan to cut wood, and was hourly expected at Valparaiso when the steamer sailed. Among the passengers by the last steamer from New York, was Commander H. R. Davenport, U. S. Navy, who comes to relieve Commodore Lanman in command of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Lancaster* (flagship). He will leave Panama by the steamer of the 9th inst., for Callao.

U. S. steamer *Merrimac*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wm. Budd sailed last Saturday from the lower quarantine, New York, for the coast of Labrador, for the purpose of destroying the yellow fever which the crew contracted in the Gulf recently. On her way to the northern latitude she will keep a sharp lookout for the rebel pirate *Tallahassee*, which is supposed to be operating somewhere in the track of homeward bound vessels from Europe. The *Merrimac* is to cruise until every trace of the epidemic is completely removed.

THE steamer *Niagara*, after taking in coal and provisions, left Liverpool on the 5th having arrived on the 3d. Her destination was unknown. The *Niagara* while lying in the Belgian port of Antwerp, was daily crowded with visitors, very much as was the case with the *Great Eastern* when she first arrived at New York. They even organized excursion trains from various points for this especial object, and many of the visitors have given descriptions of their voyage and of the vessel in the journals. Every one seems to be filled with wonder and admiration at everything they saw.

On the 16th, the anniversary of the birthday of Napoleon III., the French frigate *Guerrere*, in Newport, R. I., harbor, was covered with flags and streamers, presenting a beautiful appearance. She had the American flag at the fore. The *Constitution* and the *Santee* United States frigates, honored the occasion by firing a national salute in the morning, and made a display of bunting, consisting of American flags at the main and mizen mastsheads, and at the peak and the French flag at the fore. The salute was returned by the *Guerrere*. There was a grand ball on board the latter vessel in the afternoon, in honor of the day.

A PHILADELPHIA paper says:—A movement is on foot which, if successful, will secure to the Navy Yard in this city an extended portion of ground for its accommodation. It appears that for some time the Government has contemplated purchasing a portion of land between Front street and the Commissioners' line and using the ground for naval purposes in connection with the present Navy Yard property. Application has been made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by the Secretary of the Navy for permission to purchase and hold this ground. The Committee on Federal relations have the subject under advisement, and a favorable report will be submitted in a few days. The immense amount of work now doing at the Yard renders its enlargement very desirable.

THE Navy Department has received information from Commander Geo. M. Colvocoresses, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, that on the 2d of August an expedition, composed of one hundred and fifteen seamen, marines and officers, headed by Commander Colvocoresses, captured twenty-six citizens who were holding a meeting at the court-house of McIntosh County, Ga., for the purpose of forming a coast-guard. The expedition also captured twenty-two horses and buggies, destroyed two bridges, and a large encampment which was intended for the coast-guard. This was accomplished in the day time, fifteen miles away from the boats and without the loss of a single man. The Department has also received intelligence from Lieutenant-Commander R. P. Swain, of the steamer *Potoska*, that an expedition from the *Potoska* destroyed two salt mines on a creek leading out of Black river, six miles from its mouth. The mines were completely destroyed, together with one hundred and fifty bushels of salt. When the expedition was returning they were fired upon by the rebels, who were in the marsh bordering the creek. The tide being very low in some places, the men had to drag the boats over the mud. We returned the fire of the enemy, our men being armed with Spencer rifles, and fired so rapidly that we succeeded in driving them off. The groans of their wounded were distinctly heard, and several of them were shot while retreating. Five of our men were wounded, one mortally.



## BUSINESS NOTICE.

We notice that C. S. HUBBARD, of New Haven, Conn., is Agent for "Parson Brownlow's" paper, at \$2.00 per year in advance—cheap enough. Try it a year.

## REDEMPTION OF

\$946,700

"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW YORK,

PAYABLE SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New York, becoming due and payable September 1st, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

## PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

\$946,700

OF

"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until Thursday, August 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1860, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1861.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Thursday, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from September 1st, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interest of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
August 6, 1864.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## UNITED STATES 7-30 TREASURY NOTES. NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the new Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next, will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

C. H. CLARK, President.

**NEW 7-30 LOAN.**—Coupons, payable semi-annually—in Lawful Money and payable in three years, or fundable into 5-20 Loan at par at that time—for sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,  
114 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

## POPULAR, PATRIOTIC &amp; HOME SONGS.

NEARLY 200 FOR 17 CENTS.

THE SHILLING SONG BOOK.

Containing all the best songs of the day, a large number of which, being copyrights, are not to be found in any other collection. Three parts. Price of each, 17 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston.

## VETERANS! VETERANS!! VET-

ERANS!!!—Volunteers ready to enlist for one, two or three years, either as companies, regiments, or individually, will receive the highest bounties paid in the United States, by communicating with the MERCHANTS, BANKERS and GENERAL RECRUITING ASSOCIATION of NEW YORK. All information promptly furnished. No delay after muster; money always ready.

Office, 428 Broadway, New York.  
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SAMPSON,  
Capt. R. McNICHOL,  
Authorized Agents.

## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

## SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is payable in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

## CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

## ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS & BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless

AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

## A STOR HOUSE.

STETSON &amp; CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Broadway, New York.

## EUTAW HOUSE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

R. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.



SMALL REVOLVERS IN SIZE.

ELLIOT'S NEW REPEATERS are the most compact, effective, sure, reliable, safe and durable Revolvers in the world; use the large metallic cartridge, No. 32; are rapidly loaded and fired; conveniently carried in the vest; whole length five inches, mostly barrel; rifled, gain twist, &c., &c. Trade supplied.

ELLIOT ARMS CO.,

494 Broadway, New York.

## MILITARY AND NAVY

EQUIPMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

The above named goods on hand and made to order

in elegant style, consisting of  
Swords, Epulettes, Cords,  
Sashes, Gauntlets, Laces,  
Belts, Shoulder Straps, Buttons,  
Spurs, Embroideries, Binding.

Silk and Hunting Flags, Guidons and Standard.

MASONIC &amp; ODD FELLOWS REGALIA.

Military and Masonic BOOKS.

Wholesale and Retail by

A. W. POLLARD &amp; CO.,

No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.



## THE CELEBRATED

SWISS CIGARS

Manufactured by

VICTOR FERRIS, GRANDSON,

Switzerland.

Suisse Fina, Fribourg, Virginie,

J. MARC MARTIN

Sole Importer for the United States,

No. 203 Pearl-st., New York.

## ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made

to order and inserted by Dr. F. BAUCH and  
F. GUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissoneau of Paris.)  
599 Broadway, New York.

## NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Semi-weekly between NEW YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Steamships BALTIMORE, EMPIRE, SALVOR and JAS. S. GREEN.

Regular Sailing Days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M., from foot of High street, Georgetown, and Pier 15, foot of Wall street, New York.

For freight or passage apply to

MORGAN &amp; BLINERHART,

Agents, foot of High street,

Georgetown, or

JAMES HAND, Agent,

117 Wall street, New York.



## DIRECT IMPORTATION OF

WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,

No. 283 PEARL-STREET, N. Y.

Sole Agency for PAUL DE

CONINCK, MONOD &amp; GUI-

AUD, of Bordeaux, France.

N. B.—All goods warranted

strictly pure, and sent to all parts

of the country.

## COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING

INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New

York.—Students received at any time. Special preparation for Assistant Engineers in the Navy.

Courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering also given. Open day and evening. For circulars call at

the Institute or address

Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

## PRIZE MONEY CAN NOW BE

obtained for over 500 Prizes, and new ones are constantly becoming due. The only complete list, ever published, of prizes condemned during this war, can be obtained by mail or at this Agency, and the latest reliable information given on application. I can collect prize money for officers and seamen while in service. Money advanced on reliable class.

A. J. CASS, Prize Agent,

No. 5 Tremont street, Boston.

## BOUNTY,

Collected and purchased

by

ALLEN, VAN BUREN &amp; LUCKETT,

Bankers,

No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICERS and SUTLERS

can have all their business with Washington and

elsewhere attended to through our house with

promptness. Refer by permission to

Pres. B. &amp; D. Bk., N. Y., Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont,

Pres. 3d-av S. Bk., "Hon. I. Harris, U.S. Sen.,

Pres. S. &amp; L. Bk., "Hon. J. Conness, U.S. Sen.,

W. E. &amp; T. Bk., "Ex-Mayor Geo. Opdyke,

W. E. Dodge, "Ex-Mayor S. S. Powell,

Jno. J. Phelps, "J. McL. Murphy, U.S.N.,

Pres. C. &amp; R. R. Bk., "Maj. W. G. Marcy, U.S.N.,

and many others. Letters containing return stamp

answered promptly and willingly.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY

D. VAN NOSTRAND,

192 BROADWAY, N. Y.

## HISTORY OF WEST POINT,

With the Origin and Progress of the  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

By Captain EDWARD C. BOYNTON, A.M.,

Adjutant of the Military Academy.

One volume, octavo, 450 pages, printed on tinted paper, beautifully illustrated with maps and fine engravings, chiefly from photographs taken on the spot by the author. Bound in blue cloth. Price, \$6.00.

"Aside from its value as a historical record, the volume under notice is an entertaining guide book to the Military Academy and its surroundings. We have full details of cadet life from the day of entrance to that of graduation, together with descriptions of the building, grounds and monuments. To the multitude of those who have enjoyed at West Point the combined attractions, this book will give, in its descriptive and illustrated portion, especial pleasure."

—*New York Evening Post*.  
"The second part of the book gives the history of the Military Academy from its foundation in 1802, a description of the academic buildings, and the appearance to day of this always beautiful spot, with the manner of appointment of the cadets, course of study, pay, time of service, and much more other information yearly becoming of greater value, for West Point has not yet reached its palmiest days."

"The book is beautifully printed on thick, tinted paper, with excellent illustrations and an abundance of those fine clear cut maps in which your true West Pointer so much delights."—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.  
"We cannot close without thanking Captain Boynton for the vast amount of information so well collected in his book, and for his clear statement of the history and condition of the Academy from the beginning to the present time."—*North American Review*.

## ELEMENTS OF MILITARY ART AND HISTORY.

By Edward de la Barre Duparcq, Chef de

Bataillon of Engineers in the Army of France, and

Professor of the Military Art in the Imperial School

at St. Cyr. Translated by Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Cul-

lum, U.S.A., Chief of the Staff of Major-Gen. H. W.

Hallack, General-in-Chief, U.S. Army. 1 vol., octavo,

cloth, \$5.00.

## BENTON'S ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY.

A Course of Instruction in Ordnance and Gunnery. Compiled for the Use of the Cadets of the United

States Military Academy. By Captain J. G. Benton,

Ordnance Department U.S.A. Second edition, re-

vised and enlarged. 1 vol. 8vo, half morocco, \$5.

## PRACTICAL TREATISE ON LIMES, HY-

DRAULIC CEMENTS, AND MORTARS. Papers

on Practical Engineering, U.S. Engineer Department,

No. 9, containing Reports of numerous experiments

conducted in New York city, during the years 1858 to

1861 inclusive. By Q. A. Gillmore, Brig.-General U. S.

Volunteers, and Major U. S. Corps of Engineers.

With numerous illustrations. One volume octavo,

\$4.00.

## SCOTT'S MILITARY DICTIONARY. Com-

prising Technical Definitions; Information on Rais-

ing and Keeping Troops; Actual Service, including

marches and improved material, and Law, Govern-

ment, Regulation, and Administration, relating to

Land Forces. By Colonel H. L. Scott, Inspector-

General U.S.A. 1 vol., large octavo, fully illustrated,

half morocco, \$6.

## CASEY'S NEW INFANTRY TACTICS. For

the Instruction, Exercise, and Manoeuvres of the Sol-

dier, A Company, Line of Skirmishers, Battalion,

Brigade, or Corps d'Armes. By Brig.-Gen. Silas Ca-

sey, U.S.A. 3 vols. 24mo, lithographed plates, \$2.50.

## CAVALRY—ITS HISTORY, MANAGEMENT,

AND USES IN WAR. By J. Roemer, LL.D., late

an officer of Cavalry in the Service of the Nether-

lands. Elegantly illustrated with one hundred and

twenty-seven fine Wood Engravings. In one large

octavo volume, beautifully printed on tinted paper.

Price \$6.00.

## REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND ARTIL-

LERY OPERATIONS of the Army of the Poto-

mac, from its Organization to the close of the Penin-

sular Campaign. By Brig.-Gen. Barnard and Barry-

Illustrated by Maps, Plans, etc. Octavo. \$4.00.

## SYSTEMS OF MILITARY BRIDGES, Designed

for the use of the United States Army; those adopted

by the great European Powers, and such as are

employed in British India. With directions for the

Preservation, Destruction, and Repairs of Bridges.

By Brig.-Gen. George W. Culum. With numerous

illustrations. Octavo. \$3.50.

## THE ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL. New Edi-

tion, compiled from various sources, and adapted to

the service of the United States. Illustrated by

numerous engravings. By Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon,

U. S. Vol., Captain 4th Artillery, U.S.A. Second

Edition, revised and enlarged. One large octavo vol-

ume, half morocco. Price \$6.00.

## HEAVY ARTILLERY TACTICS—1863. In-

struction for Heavy Artillery; prepared by a Board

of Officers for the use of the Army of the United

States. With service of a gun mounted on an iron

carriage. In one vol. 12mo, with numerous illus-

trations. Price \$2.50.

## ROBERT'S HAND-BOOK OF ARTILLERY.

A new and revised edition, greatly enlarged. 16mo.

\$1.25.

## MILITIAMAN'S MANUAL AND SWORD

PLAY WITHOUT A MASTER. By Major M. W.

Borrian. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1.

## NOLAN'S SYSTEM FOR TRAINING CAVAL-

RY HORSES. By Kenner Garrard, Captain Fifth

Cavalry, U.S.A. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth. \$2.00.

Any of the above works sent free by mail on re-

ceipt of price.



**M. SNYDER, JR.,**  
Late of the U. S. Treasury Department,  
**ARMY AND NAVY AGENCY.**  
39 Nassau-street, New York City.

ARMY BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY, AND NAVAL PAID MONEY collected; collections made on all parts of the United States; and claims of all descriptions against the Government promptly adjusted.  
Soldiers discharged by reason of wounds received in battle can receive their bounty of one hundred dollars by applying to me.

### THE DERINGER PISTOL.

**TIFFANY & CO.,**  
550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW YORK AND THE EASTERN STATES.

By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the subscribers have undertaken the exclusive agency for New York and New England, of the well-known pocket arm of which he is the inventor and only manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manufacturers' prices. The arrangement has become necessary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious articles assuming to be his wares, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail, will be safe who appreciates this fact.

TIFFANY & CO.

### GOOD NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Hereafter we will send, post-paid, any of our PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS ordered by soldiers for themselves or friends, giving an Album of the full value of the money sent. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior to all others in beauty and durability, and range in price from 50 cents to \$50.

Our catalogue of CARD PHOTOGRAPHS now embraces about 5,000 officers of the Army and Navy, Statesmen, Actors, copies of works of art, &c. Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Our assortment of these is very extensive, including a great variety of views of the present war. Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

**E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,**  
501 Broadway, New York,  
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials.

### MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

**THE NEW ENGLAND**  
**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
OF BOSTON.

CASH CAPITAL, MAY 1, 1864, OVER \$2,000,000.  
DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS, DEC. 1, 1863, \$750,000.

Applications will be received for ordinary risks to an amount not exceeding \$15,000 on a single life. ARMY AND NAVY risks will be taken for moderate amounts.

Pamphlets and reports will be forwarded upon application to the Secretary, at the home office, or to JOHN HOPPER, Agent and Attorney of the Co., No. 110 Broadway, New York.

**WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.**  
**BENJ. F. STEVENS, Secretary.**

**EDWARD EICKE, Manufacturer of**  
**SASHES and all other MILITARY TRIMMINGS.**  
No. 4 Cortlandt-st., New York.  
N. B.—The quality of my Sashes is equal to the best imported ones.

**ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND HANDS.**  
**SELPHO'S PATENT LEG AND ARM.**  
Patented 1866-7. Established 24 years.  
**WM. SELPHO, Patentee and Inventor,**  
518 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

### MILITARY GOODS.

**E. R. BOWEN,**  
20 CLARK STREET, Corner of LAKE STREET,  
(Over U. S. Express Office), CHICAGO, ILL.

**SWORDS OF ALL KINDS.**  
**REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.**  
**CARTRIDGES AND RIFLES OF ALL KINDS.**  
**BELTS, HATS, GAUNTLETS, SHOULDER STRAPS,**  
**SASHES, CAPS, FLAGS, Haversacks, &c., &c.**  
**PRESENTATION SWORDS TO ORDER.**  
**BUCKLE GLOVES in great variety, and REGALIA**  
**GOODS.**

**HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLES,**  
and all other Cartridge Rifles and Carbines.  
The largest stock in the city of Chicago, and at lowest prices. P. O. address, Box 846.

**S. W. OWEN,**  
Successor to E. OWEN & SON,  
Military and Naval  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
212 Pa. Ave., bet 14th and 15th streets,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

### GEORGE W. GRAY.

**BROWN STOUT.**  
**PORTER, AND ALE BREWER,**  
28 South Sixth street,  
Philadelphia.

### MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Superior to any others in the following particulars:  
They are more fire-proof.  
They are more burglar proof.  
They are perfectly dry.  
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.  
Manufactured only by  
**MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.**  
Send for a descriptive circular.

### TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.  
Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.  
Sole agents for Hefner's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

### EMERSON AND SILVER,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF  
**PRESENTATION & REGULATION SWORDS,**  
New York Agents—Messrs. SCHUTLER, HARTLEY &  
GRAHAM, No. 19 Maiden Lane.  
Factory, Trenton, N. J.

Particular attention paid to PRESENTATION SWORDS, of new patterns, unsurpassed in richness and design. BLADES or SCABARDS ornamented with Camp or Battle Scenes, or correct Likenesses from Photographs, put up in rosewood, mahogany, ebony, or any other fancy wood; cases lined with velvet, with room on top for Belts, Gloves, &c. All kinds of REGULATION SWORDS on hand and made to order. We manufacture every part of our goods within our own establishment, and warrant our Swords to stand government proof. We have made over 50,000 Swords for Government. **EMERSON & SILVER.**

### JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,

**BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,**  
46 EXCHANGE PLACE,  
New York.  
**LEONARD W. JEROME, GEO. W. McLEAH,**  
**ELISHA RIGGS, W. A. SLINGERLAND.**

### BENT & BUSH,

**MILITARY GOODS,**  
COR. COURT AND WASHINGTON STREETS,  
BOSTON.  
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in every description of MILITARY GOODS, consisting of Caps, Belts, Swords, Sashes, Spurs, Sword-knots, Embroidered Shoulder-straps and Cap Ornaments, and every variety of Staff, Field and Line Officers' Equipments.  
Office at the Army and Navy, visiting Boston, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

### ARTIFICIAL LEGS for Amputations

of the Thigh, Knee-joints, Leg and Ankle-joints.  
**SYME'S APPARATUS**  
for Resections of the Arm. Soldiers and Marines furnished by appointment of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army. By **E. D. HUDSON, M.D.,**  
Astor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

### 1,000 RECRUITS WANTED—

FOR THE ARMY,  
AT 17 BROADWAY.  
\$100 cash in hand paid each man.  
1,000 veterans wanted for the army,  
AT 17 BROADWAY.  
\$100 cash in hand paid each man.  
1,000 seamen wanted for the navy,  
AT 17 BROADWAY.  
\$100 cash in hand paid each man.  
1,000 landmen wanted in the navy,  
AT 17 BROADWAY.  
\$100 cash in hand paid each man.  
1,000 firemen wanted for the navy,  
AT 17 BROADWAY.  
\$100 cash in hand paid each man.  
1,000 coalpassers wanted for the navy,  
AT 17 BROADWAY.  
\$100 cash in hand paid each man.  
Men coming to this office to enlist can rely upon obtaining the most honorable treatment, upon receiving the money offered in full, upon choice of regiment and arm, without humbug or imposition. Come and see for yourselves. Office open from 7 A.M. to P.M.  
\$100 HAND MONEY  
will be paid to any man, woman or child bringing an acceptable recruit to this office.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

### INSURE YOUR LIMBS OR YOUR LIFE.

**THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY** of New York, chartered by the Legislature and Governor of New York, having placed as security in the hands of the General Insurance Agent of the State the sum of \$100,000 in U. S. Bonds, as security for all who deal with it, is now issuing policies at its office,  
243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Officers, Soldiers and Sailors can now, for a small sum, insure their limbs, so that if either of them is lost, they can immediately secure a large sum of money for their own use. Or any relative, with their consent, can make the insurance.

We believe that nothing has yet been devised of greater value to the soldier. Instead of spending your money in useless amusement or dissipation, make provision, in this sure way, against the day of trouble. Information and circulars sent to all parts of the country free of charge.

**ORISON BLUNT, President.**  
Major WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-Pres't.  
Colonel THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Treas.  
**JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.**

### STEINWAY & SONS,

Manufacturers of  
**GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,**  
have removed their Warerooms to their new, splendid  
MARBLE BUILDING,  
NO. 71 AND 73 EAST 14TH-ST.,  
A few doors east of Union Square, New York.

### STARR ARMS COMPANY,

Manufacturers of  
**STARR'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING**  
**RIFLES and REVOLVING PISTOLS.**  
Dealers in all other styles of Revolvers and Pistols.  
Office No. 267 Broadway, New York.  
**ARMORY, YONKERS, N. Y.**

### MILITARY & NAVAL AGENCY.

**J. LOEWENTHAL & CO.,**  
207 Pennsylvania-ave.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
Authorized Agents for procuring BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS, PRIZE MONEY and collecting all kinds of claims against the Government.  
**RESPONSIBLE CORRESPONDING AGENTS**  
THROUGHOUT THE UNION WANTED.

### HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,

FIFTH AND CHERRY-STS.,  
PHILADELPHIA,  
Manufacturers of all kinds of

### MILITARY GOODS.

**PRESENTATION SWORDS**  
on hand and made to order.

**STAFF, FIELD and LINE OFFICERS'**  
**Swords, Sashes, Belts,**  
**Passants, Embroideries, Epulettes,**  
**Hats, Caps, Spurs, &c., &c.**

### COLT'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

**NAVY and MARINE OFFICERS**  
**Swords, Belts, Chapeaus,**  
**Laces, Caps, Embroideries, &c., &c.**  
**REGIMENTAL and NATIONAL FLAGS, GUIDONS,**  
**STANDARDS, &c., &c.**

### NEW YORK MANUFACTORY OF MILITARY GOODS.

**SEEBASS BROTHERS,**  
No. 17 Maiden Lane, N. Y.  
The cheapest place for  
**SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, HAT CORDS AND**  
**EMBROIDERIES.**  
Metal Goods of every description.  
We manufacture our own goods and fill orders promptly.

### FRICK'S UNITED STATES

**MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.**  
Commissioner for all the States.  
Established in 1846.

Bounty, Pay, Pension and Prize Money Office.  
**JOHN H. FRICK,**  
Office No. 223 Dock-St., op. Exchange,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.  
Pension, Bounty, Pay, Prize Money, Claims,  
For Soldiers, Seamen, Marines, Mothers, Orphan  
Sisters, Widows, and others, promptly collected.  
CHARGES MODERATE.

### ERIE RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave, as follows, viz:  
7.00 A. M., EXPRESS, for Buffalo.  
7.00 A. M., EXPRESS for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.  
8.30 A. M., MILK, daily for Otisville.  
10.00 A. M., MAIL, for Buffalo.  
4.00 P. M., WAY, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.  
5.00 P. M., NIGHT EXPRESS—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.  
6.00 P. M., LIGHTNING EXPRESS, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.  
8.00 P. M., EMIGRANT, for Dunkirk.  
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

### AT GIMBREDE'S, 588 and 872

Broadway, the box of Note Paper, ready instated, only \$1 75 (all letters, A to Z).

### SOMES, BROWN & CO.,

**ARMY AND NAVY COLLECTING**  
**AND**  
**BANKING OFFICES,**  
No. 2 PARK PLACE, Broadway Bank Building,  
NEW YORK.  
BRANCHES:—183 York street, Brooklyn; 476 Seventh-st., Department Exchange, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Careful attention given to collecting all just claims of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the 2d Auditor's Office.  
We give special attention and great care to obtaining

**PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,**  
Clothing Accounts, etc., for discharged Officers and Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.  
Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

### STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

**FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**PHILIP E. BOGERT,**  
SUCCESSOR TO  
**BOGERT, BOURNE AND AUTEN,**  
Stationers,  
Printers,  
Lithographers  
and Blaz & Book  
Manufacturers.

74 av 176 Pearl st. et,  
New York.

### STADERMANN & SHAPTER,

292 BROADWAY, cor. READE STREET,  
NEW YORK,  
Importers and Manufacturers  
OF  
**MILITARY GOODS.**

Sashes, Genuine Solingen Swords, Military Buttons, Gold Epulettes, Gold Embroideries, Extrafine Presentation Swords, Gold Embroideries, Extrafine Presentation Belts, Shoulder Straps, Hat and Cap Ornaments, Hat Cords, Haversacks, Plumes, Fine Silver-plated Swords.

### REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY

**REVOLVERS.**  
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.  
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind  
Address  
**E. REMINGTON & SONS,**  
Ilion, New York

### UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS,

United States 7-30 Treasury Notes  
United States Coupons of 1881.  
United States Certificates of Indebtedness.  
Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, Exchange on all parts of Europe and Northern Cities.  
**BOUGHT AND SOLD.**  
We are authorized to furnish 5-20 bonds at par. Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in New York exclusively on commission.  
**RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., Bankers,**  
362 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

### MILLER & CO.,

9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,  
Manufacturers and Importers  
of  
**MILITARY GOODS.**

Offer to the trade and military public generally a full stock of  
**FOREIGN AND AMERICAN SWORDS,**  
**GOLD AND GILT**

**PASSANTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CORDS,**  
**SWORD KNOTS, &c., &c.,**

**Sashes, Gauntlets, Field Glasses, Belts, Plumes, Chevrons, Revolvers, Money Belts, Dram Flasks, Metalic Straps and Ornaments,**  
**PRESENTATION SWORDS,**  
**Haversacks, Dispatch and Travelling Bags.**

("ESTABLISHED IN 1841.")

**WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,**  
333 Pennsylvania Ave.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Have always on hand a large stock of **MILITARY AND NAVAL CLOTHING**, also, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epulettes, Shoulder Straps, Laces, &c., &c. P. S.—As we keep one of the largest Stocks of READY-MADE CLOTHING in the city we would respectfully solicit a call from Army and Navy Officers. **SUTLERS TREATED LIBERALLY.**

### GILT-EDGE VISITING CARDS—

Something very elegant—at GIMBREDE'S, 588 Broadway. Chip Cards, Monograms, &c.

### H. R. CABEREY,

AGENT,  
Manufacturer of, and Dealer in  
**MILITARY GOODS and REGALIAS.**  
Of all kinds.  
**SILVER AND PLATED WARE,**  
HAIR JEWELRY, CLOCKS, &c.,  
60 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

**DIARRHCEA, DYSENTERY,**  
**CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.**  
Certain and immediate Cures. **HEGEMAN'S** celebrated Diarrhoea Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhoea in a few hours. Prepared only by  
**HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,**  
New York.  
Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

### JOHN SLATER,

**BOOT MAKER,**  
2 CORTLANDT STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.  
**FINE DRESS BOOTS and SHOES, Military**  
Boots and Shoes of every style, of the best quality, at reasonable prices.

### THE MERRILL PATENT FIRE

**ARM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
BALTIMORE,  
**MERRILL'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING CARBINES AND**  
**INFANTRY RIFLES,**  
Pronounced by the best authority  
to be the  
**MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS**  
of the kind.  
For further particulars send for Descriptive Pamphlet, which will be mailed FREE.

### PRESENTATION SWORDS,

**REGIMENTAL COLORS, Etc.**  
**TIFFANY & CO.,**  
550 & 552 Broadway, New York.  
**DEPT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT,**  
Comprising everything pertaining to the PERSONNEL OR CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER. Officers studying the necessities of active service, or the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine this large collection of Foreign and Domestic Arms, Uniforms and Miscellaneous Trappings.

### BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM

Another Grand Ravel Pantomime.  
Afternoon at 3; Evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.  
**THE MYSTIC CAVE;**  
New Tricks and Splendid Scenery.  
Mr. D. L. MORRIS, the Celebrated Germanico-American, will "Speak some things" upon the times.  
Exhibition every morning at 11 o'clock, in lecture room, without additional charge, of  
**HERR NADOLSKY'S WONDERFUL CABINET.**  
THE GRAND ORCHESTRALIAN,  
will play at short intervals day and evening.  
Giants, Albinoes, Seals, Aquaria, &c.  
Admission, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.



# INDEX TO VOLUME I.

- Abbott, Major H. L., 650  
Abuse of the staff uniform, 518  
Academy, Naval, 166  
Academies, Military and Naval, 145  
Accounts, Settlement of, 647  
Adams, A. response from Mr. Julius W., 151  
Address to Naval Cadets, 83  
Admiral Haisted on ship artillery, 58  
Admissions to the Military Academy, 402  
Advance in Virginia, 185  
Advance, The plan of the, 632  
Advice to young naval officers, 505  
A fast team and the chief position, 73  
Alabama, Destruction of the, 757, 773, 778, 788  
Albamarle, Attack on the ram, 618, 647, 709  
Ambulance system, Need of an, 180  
Ambulances in Army of the Potomac, 299  
Ambuscades, 468  
America, England and  
American guns, English and, 85  
American and European fighting, 648  
Anacostia policy, The, 152  
An English officer at Gettysburg, 75  
Anderson's flag at Sumter, 212  
Applicant, A disappointed, 116  
Appointments in the Regular Army, 156  
Armor, Improved for vessels, 145  
Armies, The, of Europe, 375  
Armies, Permanent and improved, 729  
Army, A National, not a State, 18  
Army, The French, 99  
Army sickness and mortality, 102  
Army, Annals of Rosecrans', 117  
Army, Promotions in the Regular, 132  
Army, The, and its reinforcement, 136  
Army of the Potomac, 390  
Army of the Potomac, Engineer operations of, 162  
Army, The Danah, 507  
Army transportation in the field, 515  
Army, Re-organization of the, 632  
Army, The, and the Nation, 9  
Army, The Russian, 470  
Army corps, List of, 618  
Army of the Potomac, 500  
Army and the people, The, 744  
Army regulations, The, 536  
Army, Organization of the, 838  
Army, Casualties in the Regular, 140  
Arms and trophies for the Metropolitan Fair, 484  
Army officers and the Government, 855  
Armstrong 900-pounder, Trial of the, 635  
Armstrong guns, History of, 225  
Armstrong and Whitworth, 454  
Armstrong shunt, The, 459  
Armstrong, Sir W., on gunnery, 42  
Armstrong gun, The 600-pounder, 513  
Armored vessels, 724  
Artillery, Field, 67  
Artillery in the United States, 59  
Artillery report, General Barry's, 181  
Artillery, light, Origin of, 11  
Artillery, Southern, 219  
Artillery, English field, 250  
Artillery training, English and French, 395  
Artillery, Naval, 385  
Artillery, The history of rifled, 433  
Artillery experiments in England, 456  
Artillery drill, A notable, 613  
Artillery corps, 663  
Artillery and mines in siege operations, 833  
Architecture, Modern naval, 228  
A staff, 54  
Atlanta, Case of the, 388  
Atlanta, The prospect before, 825  
Battle of Chickasaw Station, Lee's report of, 187  
Battle of Chickasaw Creek, The, 42  
Battles between officers, 564  
Battle, Memorial of the Mississippi, 509  
Battle monument, The, 696, 707  
Battles, Indecisive, 713  
Barracks, Life in a, 54  
Barracks, Government in New York, 151  
Barr, General, Artillery report of, 181  
Bayonet exercises at drill parade, 471  
Bail of the second corps, 454  
Beck, Death of Franklin, 633  
Before Petersburg, 725  
Belgian cruiser, 747  
Bill, The Rebel military, 457  
Blockade runner, A bankrupt, 202  
Blockade running, 451  
Boat and the pipe, 743  
Bounty laws, Our, 5  
Books, New foreign literary, 42  
Bourne and Basile, 95  
Bombards, The early, 202  
Bonaparte question, The, 725  
Boilers, Steel, 513  
Board, General Casey's, 363  
British Navy, 518  
British Navy, Weakness of the, 165  
British Army in India, 214  
Brigade, March of the, 532  
Brigade, A wagon, 307  
Breech-loader, Superiority of the, 822  
Buell, General, Mustered out of service, 681  
Buller, Major-General John, 262  
Burnside, General, at Cincinnati, 279, 278  
Burnside, General, on Grant, 636  
Bureau of Yards and Docks, 279  
Bureau of Steam Navigation, 281  
Buller, General Roberts', 282  
Bureau, Cavalry, 3  
Butler, F. W., Captain, 823  
Cavalry, 10  
Campaigners, Hints to, 11  
Cavalry Bureau, 3  
Cadets, Naval address to, 83  
Campaign, The Georgia, 83  
Carriages, wrought iron gun, 56  
Campaign, Army, Napoleon's, 74  
Canada, 58  
Campaign, Lee's, 146  
Card, A, 548  
Campaign of Louis Napoleon, 563  
Campaign, The late, 245  
Campaigning, Indian in New Mexico, 594  
Campaign, The Texas, 155  
Casey's, General, board, 363  
Cavalry, Our, 402  
Cavalry horses, Inspection of, 404  
Casting of a monster gun, 406  
Campaign, Spring, in the Southwest, 408  
Campaign in the Southwest, 406  
Carroll's brigade at Gettysburg, 484  
Campaign, The two, military and political, 485  
Casualties in the Regular Army, 149  
Campaign, Coming, of General Grant, 168  
Campaign in Virginia, The late, 245  
Casualties among officers, 153, 229  
Cavalry, The Southern, 195  
Cavalry accoutrements, Improvements in, 229  
Campaign in Tennessee, 232, 228  
Campaigns, The Virginia, 274  
Casualties in the Navy, 225  
Campaigns in Virginia, 290  
Cavalry, the Spanish, 308  
Cavalry, Increase the, 312  
Campaign, The grand, 632  
Campaign, The summer, 648  
Campaign in Virginia, Rebel accounts of the, 646, 660  
Cavalry, Colles and his ship, 676, 713  
California coast defense, 718  
Cavalry achievements, 725  
Cadets, Competition examination of, 725  
English in America, 755  
Cavalry raid, A Southern view, 791  
Casey, Major, 793  
Campaign, Progress of the, 808  
Canada, Defence of, 810  
Cavalry accoutrements, Improvement in, 229  
Cement mortars and lime, Gilmore on, 63  
Chaplain commissioned officers, 322  
Changes in Regular Army, 14  
Charleston, Fort Sumter and, 24  
Chickamauga Creek, The battle of, 32, 179, 210, 251, 314, 492  
Chattanooga, The capture of, 40  
Changes, Official, 46  
Chenango, Loss of the, 531  
Chesapeake, Case of the, 554  
Chaplain's compliments, A, 227  
Charleston, Taking of, 259  
Chaplain, 261, 272  
Chickamauga, General Thomas' report of, 299  
Chain plating, The inventor of, 822  
Chain plating of the Kearsarge, 537  
Charleston, Bombardment of, 727, 806  
Christian Commission, Report of the, 612  
Chapman, Colonel A. B., 631  
Civil war in Greece, 33  
Clothing, Infantry, 159  
Clyde, Lord, 175  
Cleanliness, The, of troops, 871  
Clubs, Drill, 114  
Coda Western iron, 59  
Claim agencies, 614, 615, 662  
Commanders in the Navy, Petition for the increase of, 615  
Concentration, 618  
Colored troops, 647  
Courts-Martial, General, their abuses, 650  
Commodore Jones, Casualties on the, 677  
Contest in Virginia, London Times on the, 693  
Collision between the Potomac and the City of Baltimore, 691  
Courts-Martial, General, 507  
Couch, General, and Mr. Cameron, 841  
Congress, 221, 231, 309, 349, 364, 361, 389, 407, 433, 484, 501, 516, 539, 556, 564, 581, 602, 615, 642, 665, 678, 691, 710, 726, 745, 759  
Coates, Sir, 229  
Columbia, The, 212  
Conscription law, The new, 560  
Conduct of the war, Committee on the, 351  
Corps, The second army, 811  
Command, Changes in the, 158  
Corps d'Armee, 136  
Correspondence, French War, 138  
Combatants, Natural increase of, 546  
Coming campaign against Richmond, 568  
Corps, The Third Union, 114  
Competency of our officers, The, 99  
Company officers, Hints to, 66  
Commands, Joint, 86  
Corps, Rifle, 99  
Conscription, The, 24  
Confederate States, New work on the, 37  
Commanders, Our military, 27, 39  
Correspondents, Notice to, 5  
Comparative strength of the North and South, 375  
Corps, Nineteenth army, Review, 388  
Congress and General Howard, 403, 499  
Construction of winter quarters, 403  
Correspondents, A answers to, 67, 104, 120, 152, 232, 312, 376, 408, 504, 584, 600, 648, 744, 840  
Condemnation, Hasty, of oil era, 472  
Comparison of naval force, 463  
Commission, The military, sent by England to America, 491  
Coles, Captain, vs. Ericsson, 496  
Courts-Martial, 507  
Commissions issued by Governor Andrew, 519  
Conscription and volunteering, 520  
Crowned plates for ships-of-war, 163  
Crawley, Colonel, Court-martial of, 321  
Crossing of the Rappahannock, 212  
Chain of Events, The (inventor of), 582  
Craven, Commander T. A. M., 80  
Cumberland, The, 131  
Dahlgren, Admiral, Official report of, 6  
Dahlgren and his wife, 151  
Davis, Jefferson, Message of, 299, 635  
Davis, General Thomas A., 267  
Davis, Jeff., and the end, 323  
Davis, Jeff., to his soldiers, 410  
Danneberg, The, 399  
Dahlgren, Colonel Ulric, 483  
Danish army, The, 507  
Danish war, The, 538  
Danish war items, 554, 556  
Dahlgren's, Rev. Admiral's, review of the service of the Monitors, 577  
Davis, Colonel W. W. H., granted leave of absence, 661  
Dahlgren, Colonel, Forged orders of, 745  
Dahlgren, Colonel, Vindication of, 537  
Davis, Colonel S. P., Death of, 791  
Dalton, Colonel A. H., 807  
Danish iron-clads in action, 810  
Deaths of the English Navy, 70  
Deaths of New York harbor, 73  
Department, Medical, 46, 77  
Deaths of rifled guns, 163  
Department of Missouri, 228  
Denmark, The war in, 472, 491, 649, 663, 809  
De Russay, Experiment at Fort, 613  
Delinquents, Notice to, 777  
Drill Clubs, 114  
Directory, Official, 30, 46  
Dispatches, Official, 633, 651, 667, 678, 694, 714, 730, 762, 845, 863  
Dir, General, Arrest of, 761, 775  
Dictator, Launch of the, 263  
Dickerson vs. Isherwood, 328  
Dickerson and his cut-off, 356  
Discipline of the ship, 373  
Dismissals, Arbitrary, 377  
Diary of Count Gurovski, 405  
Disgrace, General McClellan's, 451  
Dispatch, The, that never came, 519  
Dismissal, Summary of officers, 550  
Downfall of the great Rebellion, 56  
Doubting files, 708  
Draft, The, 792  
Dragoons and lancers, 184  
Dragoons, Second, 567  
Duple, Capture of, 613, 692  
Early's second invasion, 540  
Education of generals, 26  
Edward Everett on the Navy, 502  
Emperor's speech to the Chambers, The, 214  
Emperor Napoleon's letter, 234  
England, American opinion in, 3  
English and American guns, 85, 338  
England and America, 57  
English navy, Defects of the, 70  
England, Rebel rams in, 40  
English cadet, Life of an, 138  
Engineer operations of the Army of the Potomac, 162  
English Admirals, 163  
Enlistments in different States, 547  
Engineers, Navy, 567  
Englehardt among the Rebels, An, 229  
Engineering researches—Isherwood, 222  
English field artillery, 250  
England, Change in the attitude of, 369  
English navy, The, 378  
English and French artillery training, 395  
Enrollment Act, The, 408  
English criticism of McClellan, An, 456  
Engines, Submarine, 495  
Enrollment Act, President's message on the, 497  
Enrollment Act in Congress, 929, 745  
English precedent, An, 84  
English national character, The, 806  
Equipment, Infantry, 215  
Ericsson, Captain, Reply to Admiral Goldsborough, 677  
E-cape of Union officers from Richmond, 407  
Europe, Military systems of, 450, 466, 482  
Europe, the armies of, 375  
Europe, War in, 649  
Executives, Advice for young, 838  
Exchange of prisoners, 240  
Exchange, The question of, 233  
Field, Lieutenants, The, 451  
Expedition on the Mississippi, 454  
Fair, The Metropolitan, 545  
Fair productions, 566  
Foreign triangle, The, 225  
Christian Commission, Report of the, 612  
Fernando Wood's peace proposal, 40  
Feelings of our Army towards Europe, 146  
Field artillery, 67  
Field, A glance at the, 855  
Fighting and Fraying, 60  
Fighting material of the North, 153  
Five years' men, 709  
Files, Doubling, 788  
Field, Lieutenants, H. V., 507  
Fifth cavalry charge, The (poem) 819  
Fire, Greek, 122  
Flunkies, English, 821  
Fleet, The channel, 163  
Florida and the Rebel armies, 450  
Florida, The privateer, 614, 775  
Flusser, Lieutenant-Commander, 507, 612  
Florida expedition, 571  
Fort Fillow massacre, 584  
Fortification, 182  
Fortification—Harbor defences, 62, 68  
Fortifications, Proposed changes in, 2  
Foreign notes, 12  
Foreign military and naval science, 12  
Fort Sumter and Charleston, 24  
Forts of sand or masonry, Which, 25  
Foreign armies, The medical staff of, 31, 51, 55, 74  
Fortifications, Our harbor, 66  
Fort Wagner, Siege operations against, 130  
Fortification, 182  
Fortification—Land defences, 194  
Fortification, Permanent and field, 217  
Fortification, Systems of, 236, 238, 293  
Fort Sumter fight, 227, 359  
Fortification—Fast, present, and future, 728  
Forbes rig, The, 386  
Franklin, General, Escape of, 775  
French ships and guns, 474  
French military works, 475  
French naval preparations, 482  
French staff system, 498  
French naval affairs, 508  
French navy, 556  
French army, 99  
French war correspondence, 138  
France and the United States, 150  
French navy, Regulations of the, 298  
French admiral American iron-clads, A, 306  
French military matters, 579  
French iron-clads, Trial trip of the, 379  
Future of our navy, The, 314  
Gantt, E. J., of Arkansas, 185  
Garfield, General, 169  
Garfield, General, on Rosecrans, 455  
Gas for steam boilers, 181  
Gazette, Army, A, 21, 45, 61, 77, 91, 103, 124, 140, 156, 172, 183, 238, 253, 247, 267, 285, 301, 316, 331, 347, 354, 380, 396, 412, 459, 476, 491, 505, 523, 539, 556, 570, 589, 603, 619, 636, 652, 668, 682, 695, 710, 731, 745, 763, 779, 795, 812, 825, 844, 857  
Gazette, Navy, S. 21, 44, 60, 76, 92, 109, 124, 141, 157, 173, 189, 219, 233, 267, 286, 300, 316, 332, 348, 365, 380, 395, 411, 460, 476, 492, 505, 525, 541, 557, 572, 589, 604, 620, 632, 668, 683, 699, 715, 731, 745, 764, 790, 796, 812, 825, 844, 857  
Generals from privates, 218  
Generals and politics, 323  
Generals, Education of, 26  
Generals, The reputation of, 664  
General officers of the Regular Army, 59  
German Confederation, The, 692  
Gettysburg cemetery, The, 213  
Gilmore, General, on lines and cements, 65  
Gilmore, General, and Admiral Dahlgren, 151  
Girard, Dr., among the Rebels, 342  
Giance abroad, A, 335  
Government, Slave, The, 223  
Grant, General, Coming campaign of, 168  
Grant, General, at Washington, 488  
Grant, General, and the army of the Potomac, 520  
Grant, General, Record of, 579  
Grant, General, A Richmond view of, 578  
Grant's campaign, Originality of, 712  
Grant, Interview with Lieutenant-General, 631  
Grant, Operations of General, 681  
Grant, Official relations between Meade and, 697  
Grant and Lee, 758  
Grog ration in the Navy, The, 451, 515  
Guerrillas firing into steamboats, 179  
Gurovski, Diary of Count, 405  
Gun, The Armstrong, 43  
Gun, The Parrott, 57  
Gun, Casting of a monster, 406  
Gun, Defects of rifled, 163  
Guns, English and American, 338  
Gun, The story of the, 406  
Guns, Steel, 454  
Guns and iron-clads, 562  
Gun-cotton and gunpowder, 69, 391, 778, 842  
Hays, Brigadier-General, 631  
Halleck, General, German estimate of, 725  
Halleck off Florida, 724  
Harker, General, A tribute to, 823  
Halleck, General, on the conduct of the war, 264  
Harbor defence, 402  
Harbor defence, A plan for, 337  
Harbor defence and fortifications, 27, 63  
Haisted, Admiral, on ship artillery, 58  
Hasty condemnation of officers, 472  
Helligand, Naval engagement of, 577, 729  
How to recruit our Army, 749  
Hints to company officers, 66  
Hints to campaigners, 11, 27, 29  
Home, The, 68  
Honor the soldier, 84  
Hospital at Camp, Emerson, The, 67  
Hospitals of the 6th corps, 532  
Hospitals, Military, 253  
Hospital stewards, 323  
Hotchkiss projectiles, The, 259  
Hotchkiss shell, The, 719  
Household, Loss of the, 467  
Howard, General, and Congress, 403  
Hygiene, Military, 18  
Improved armor for vessels, 148  
Infantry, Organization of, 275  
Infantry clothing, 189  
Infantry equipment, 213  
Infantry service, Our, 291  
Interview with Mr. Davis, The, 851  
Infantry, A new formation of, 852  
Information wanted, 67  
Insurrection, The Polish, 12  
Invention, An American, not an English, 147  
Inventions, Late, 375  
Invalid Corps, Future of the, 831  
In war time, 216  
Indian campaigning in New Mexico, 594  
Isherwood's engineering researches, 222  
Is it just? 165  
Interval of rest, 792  
Iron-clad ships, The new, 91, 375  
Iron-clads 40 years ago, 59  
Iron-clads and wooden vessels, 36  
Iron-clads, The resistance of, 149  
Iron-clads, Turreted and broadside, 168  
Iron-clads, Argument against, 330  
Iron-clads, Discussion of, 555  
Iron-clads for the British navy, 410  
Iron-clads and guns, 562  
Iron-clads, American vs. English, 568  
Iron-clads, Efficiency of the, 568  
Iron-clads, French, 202  
Iron-clads, Rear Admiral Porter on, 580  
Iron-clads, The question of, 857, 696  
Iron-clads, Admiral Goldsborough's report on, 659, 662  
Iron-clads, Admiral Goldsborough's reply to Ericsson on, 708  
Iron-clads, The turret system of, 615, 677, 788, 855, 822  
Iron-clads, Letter from Captain Ericsson on, 774  
Iron-clad, A new, 778, 793  
Letter and incident, 19, 35, 71, 87, 117, 189, 151, 167, 183, 199, 215, 231, 263, 273, 285, 311, 327, 343, 359  
Jack Tar and his grog, 355  
James, South of the, 712  
Japan, War in, 61  
Johnson, General, 509  
Joint commands, 88  
Joint capture and signal distance, 169  
Joint military and naval science, 12  
Justice to the Army, 211  
Kearsarge and Alabama, The, 40  
Kearsarge, The, 775  
Kearsarge, Letter from the executive officer of the, 394  
Lancaster's position, Mr. 780  
Lancers and dragoons, 184  
Landmen, Notices about recruiting, 84  
Lee, General, Official report of, 194  
Lee, General, Campaign of, 146  
Lee, General, Report of Brattle Station battle, 187  
Legation, S. C., The affair at, 371  
Legion of Inquiry, A, 403  
Letter to the Hon. W. Wilson, 310  
Letter from Washington, 753  
Life in a barracks, 51  
Life of an English cadet, 133  
Life-boats for vessels of war, 631  
Lily, Case of the, 535  
Lieutenant-General, The, 504  
Literature, Recent, 518  
Louis Napoleon, The campaigns of, 568  
Louis Napoleon, The U. S., 352  
March of the Brigade, 582  
Marches of Simple Infantry, 499  
Marching of troops in large bodies, 739, 756, 771  
Marching, Prussian, 595  
Marshal, G. E., Lieut.-Colonel, 710  
Massachusetts volunteers, 20, 235, 311  
Massachusetts, Report of the Adjutant-General of, 614  
Maurer's and current system, 114  
Manual for the Sword, The, 292, 307  
Making war support war, 207  
Maori War, The, 41  
Marblehead, Attack on the, 307  
Marblehead and the Pawnee, 387  
Marlin, Campaign in, 776  
Massacre at Fort Fillow, 584  
Mason, P. D., Lieutenant, 807  
Master's mate, 292  
McClellan, General, to the President, 309  
McClellan, General, Report of, 510, 340, 342, 356, 357, 537, 474  
McClellan, General, West Point Oration of, 707  
McClellan, General, Speech of, 417  
McClellan's division at Glendale, 451, 483  
Meade, General, Base Case, 663  
Meade, Commander, Presentation to, 665  
Meade, General, Absurd Rumor about, 779  
Meade's Army, A Trip to, 811  
Medical arrangements of the ancient, 833  
Message of Mr. Davis, The, 267  
Metropolitan Fair, Arms and Trophies, 484  
Memphis, Torpedo Attack on the, 709  
Mexico, New Government in, 712  
Mexican, Judge, Departure of, 771  
Military Academy, The New, 640  
Military and naval academies, 28, 741  
Military instructions for Georgia and Tennessee, 779  
Military talent in the U. S., 824  
Military Laws, Compilation of, 839  
Military renown gained in youth, 234  
Military system of Europe, 450, 466, 482  
Military Works, French, 475  
Military publications, foreign, 634  
Military Policy, The New, 640  
Mexican (The), Zaqui Comedy, 652  
Mississippi, An Expedition on the, 454  
Mississippi battle memories, 601  
Militia, Reorganizing the, 51  
Militia Question, The, 229  
Missouri, Department of, 195, 223, 275  
Mistakes and Improvements, Our, 36  
Military and Naval Matters, Foreign, 234  
Miss, The, 51, 67, 146, 277, 334  
458, 474, 490, 506, 522, 533, 554, 570, 583, 602, 618, 682, 714, 730, 742, 773, 794, 810, 823, 842  
Morgan, Capture of, 547  
Morgan, The Attack on, 450, 458  
Morgan, Attack on, 459  
Morgan, The battle of, 334  
Modern naval architecture, 228  
Modern inventions and the art of war, 611  
Monitors in Russia, Our, 674  
Monitors and the 15-inch Gun, The, 743  
Monitor Question, The, 776  
Monument to regular officers and soldiers, 824, 374  
Morris Island, Capture of, 41  
Money, Prize, 100  
Movement in Virginia, A Retrograde, 129  
Muster, The Effect of, 307  
Mustering Nuisance, The, 532  
Nation and the Army, The, 8  
Napoleon, not a State Army, A, 13  
Napoleon, Army and Campaigns of, 74  
Napoleon, Jomini's Life of, 751  
Napoleon and his generals, 119  
Navy, Bills relating to the, 725, 746  
Nashville, Railway to, 697  
Naval Academy, Examination at the, 69  
725, 829  
Naval signals, 805  
Naval Supplies, The Report on, 745  
Naval tactics, 601, 191  
Naval Warfare, The Future of, 775  
Naval prisoners in Texas, 779  
Navy Bill, The Volunteer, 357  
Naval Cadets, Address to, 83  
Naval Academy, 100, 166  
Naval art in 1864, 150  
Naval Observatory, 501  
Naval school at Newport, 389  
Naval constructors and engineers, Education of, 833  
Navy, Assimilated Rank in the, 116  
Navy, Uniform Changes in the, 109  
Navy, The Russian, 234  
Navy Paymaster's Clerks, Pay of, 259  
Navy, Casualties in the, 225  
Navy, The Volunteer and Regular, 292  
Navy French, Regulations of the, 226  
Navy, Promotions in the, 232, 662  
Navy Vessels, Speed of, 337  
Navy, Report of the Secretary of the, 242  
Navy, The future of our, 374  
Navy, The English, 3, 8  
Navy, Our Steam, 394  
Navy yard for iron-clads, 468  
Navy, Grades in the, 651  
Navy, Apprentices Boys for the, 606  
Navy, Why Don't Seamen Ship in the, 709  
Nauseum, Disaster to the, 279  
Needle gun, Inventor of the Prussian, 742  
Negro troops, 728  
Neutral rights and wrongs, 751  
New Zealand, The English defeated in, 809  
New York Harbor, Defence of, 735  
Nile, The recovery of the South of, 11, 11  
Niagara, The, 151  
Non-Commissioned Officers, Treatment of, 18  
North, Fighting Material of the, 153  
No Grog, No Soldier, 211  
Officer, A Swiss, in America, 13  
Officers, Competency of our, 99  
Officers Regular, in Rebel service, 364  
Officers, Examination of, 61  
Officers, Unequal Taxation of, 692  
Officer and his Men, The, 747  
Officers, Casualties Among, 631, 666, 679, 685, 741, 753, 759, 823  
Officers, The Dispositions at, 614  
Ordnance, Heavy, 98  
Ordnance, American, in England, 3, 746  
Ordnance, 179, 774  
Ordnance Experiments at Shoeburyness, 48  
Ordnance, Steel for Heavy, 371  
Ordnance, Submarine, 454, 515  
Ordnance, A New System, 660, 692  
Ordnance and Projectiles, Steel, 609  
Ordnance, Destruction of, 833  
Our Generals and Privates, 293  
Pay Bill, Mr. Grimes's, 339  
Pay of the Army and Navy, 233  
Pay of seamen, 553  
Pay of the Pacific Squadron, 451  
Pay Table, The New, 807  
Parrot guns, 37  
Partisan warfare, 230  
Peck, L. M., Colonel, Diamant of, 694  
Pellissier, Marshal, 632  
Petersburg, The Mine at, 834  
Pennsylvania, The Frank in, 825  
People (The) and their soldiers, 573  
Pillow, The Massacre at Fort, 615  
Policy, The New Military, 60  
Porter, Report of Admiral, 683  
Porter, Commodore W. D., 612  
Porter, Insurrection, The, 12  
Popular appreciation of military education, 209  
Port Royal, From, 275  
Praying and fighting, 59  
Prisoners in Richmond, 195, 230  
Prisoners, Exchange of, 200  
Prize money, 189  
Prize sales in New York, 203  
Publications, The Hotchkiss, 59  
Projectiles, General Roberts's New, 291, 371  
Promotion, System in, 39, 179  
Promotion in the Regular Army, 133  
Promotion of the Regular Artillery, 182  
Promotion in department of the South, 293  
Promotion in the navy, 322, 483, 583  
Privates, 195  
Privates, Watching Rebel, 233  
Prince Consort in a Dale, The, 218  
Probable Rebel combinations for the spring campaign, 312  
Protest of naval sailors, 261  
Porter, Rear Admiral, views on iron-clads, 581  
Pope's, General, Campaign in Virginia, 372  
Port Hudson, 387  
Potomac, Army of the, 390, 500  
Prisoners, Report of the Commissary-General of, 613  
Prisoners, Treatment of, 721  
Prisoners in the Libby, 781  
Present aspect of military operations, 472  
Prisoners, Foreign Military, 534  
Prussian marching, 595  
Proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer, 781  
Prize Cases, 493, 775  
Prize Cases, department, 551, 808, 809  
Qualifications of a general commanding, 203  
Quarters, winter, 403  
Questions, The Peace, 37  
Questions and Answers, 725  
Raid service, 118  
Railways in warfare, 698  
Rams, 562  
Rank of general officers, 152  
Rank of the staff, 252, 276  
Rappahannock, Crossing of the, 212  
Ransom, Captain A. H., 631  
Record, Chronological, of Engagements, 301  
Recruiting, 388  
Recruiting, Our System of, 532  
Regulars Enlisted in 1860, The, 451  
Red river expedition, 652  
Rebel works at Augusta, Ga., 743  
Reade's Savage Africa, 403  
Re-enlistment of three years men, 216  
Removal of Washington's statue, 780  
Report, Provost Marshal General's, 266  
Rebel military bills, 824, 827  
Rebel rams in England, 40



# INDEX.

Rebellion, the Great Downfall of the, 56  
 Reform, Military, 56  
 Regular Army, General of the, 59  
 Reinforcement of the Army, 136  
 Rebel victories and federal successes, 136  
 Resistance, the Iron-clad, 149  
 Resignations of New Jersey officers, 519  
 Reserve corps, 41  
 Reporting, Unreliable, 3  
 Reynolds, S. R. Captain, 233  
 Revenue Cutter Service, 7  
 Rice, Brigadier-General, 645  
 Rice, S. A. General, 791  
 Richmond, the advance upon, 661  
 Richmond, The first move in front of, 606  
 Rifled Guns, Trial of 7-inch, 845  
 Rifle corps, 56  
 Roberts's shot and shell, 291, 300, 387  
 Roberts's new bullet, 233  
 Rodgers, Commodore, Report of, 581  
 Rodgers, case of Lieutenant J. B. 355  
 Roman, The, 534  
 Roman Army, Medical Organization of the, 520  
 Rosecrans, General, Lesson of the Repulse of, 72  
 Rosecrans, Annals of his Army, 117  
 Rosecrans, Removal of General, 194  
 Royal Sovereign, The, 534  
 Russia, Military Strength of, 701  
 Russians, What are they doing, 171  
 Russian army, 618  
 Russian navy, The, 234  
 Russian iron-clads, 525  
 Sailor's acknowledgments, 564  
 Sale of English vessels to the Rebels, 278  
 Saint Cyr, The school of, 513  
 Sassacus, The gunboat, 253  
 Schlewig-Holstein, 452  
 Schlewig-Holstein, question, 308  
 Sebastopol, eight years after bombardment, 55  
 Seamen, Deficiency of, 593  
 Seamen and training ships, 150  
 Services on land and sea, 294  
 Ships vs. forts, 66  
 Ships, On training, 132, 220, 276  
 Ships for the Rebels, Earl Russell on, 112  
 Ships-of-war, Corrugated plates for, 165  
 Sherman's expedition, 52  
 Signal distance, 427  
 Shunt, The Armstrong, 630  
 Smith, The, 523  
 Soldiers and sailors, 273  
 Soldiers, Our return, 329  
 Soldiers, The English, 79  
 Soldiers' tricks, 314  
 Soldiers' Home at Chicago, 324  
 Soldier's wife, 324  
 South, From the, 329, 352  
 South, Military exhaustion of the, 373  
 South, condition of the, 386  
 Southern cavalry, 195  
 Southern artillery, The, 219  
 Spanish cavalry, 136  
 Speed of Navy vessels, 337  
 Spirit, Military, of the North, 322  
 Spots on the uniform, 547  
 Spring Campaign, 84  
 Spring campaign in the Southwest, 408  
 Spy, A Cincinnati, 191  
 Spy, A nameless, 154  
 Sword, Warrant for the, 232, 397  
 Stars and bars added, The, 248  
 Staff, Responsibilities of the, 302  
 Staff, The, 514, 520  
 Staff appointments, 515  
 Staff, Chief of, 67  
 Staff system, The French, 403  
 Staff-officers and court-martial, 355  
 Steam navigation, Bureau of, 251  
 Steamers, Fast, 227  
 Story, The, of the guns, 406  
 Steam, Working expansively of, 379  
 Strategy, Practical, 115  
 Strategy, Practical and impracticable, 147  
 Strategy of the campaign, 210  
 Success as a test of General, 163  
 Submarine warfare, 467  
 Submarine department, Assignments in, 567  
 Submarine engines, 438  
 Subjunctive, Importance of, 582  
 Suggestions as to the Medical Department, 333  
 Suggest ions to regimental officers, 596  
 Summary dismissal of officers, 259  
 Surgeons, Acting assistant, in the Navy, 221  
 Surgeons, Acting assistant, 259  
 Survey, The coast, 259  
 Sedgwick, Major-General, John, 635, 645  
 Stevenson, Brigadier-General, 645  
 Sherman, General, The movements of, 635, 712  
 Staff, Bill to increase the efficiency of the, 663  
 Surgeons, Contract, memorial of, 667  
 Seelye, 674  
 St. Louis, Accident on the, 709  
 Sea Service? What is, 709  
 Staff promotions in the Army, 709  
 South of the James, 712  
 Switzerland, Secession in, 723  
 Schall, Edwin, Colonel, 723  
 Semmes, The escape of, 711, 704  
 Semmes on privateering, 777  
 Soldier, Advice to a young, 773  
 Swedish Army, Organization of the, 736, 725  
 Sax, Marshal, Review of, 805  
 Sackett, Colonel, 507  
 Sherman's losses, July 26, 823  
 Screw propellers on steering, Effect of the, 825  
 Surgeons veterinary, 536  
 Sailor's Fair, National, 839  
 Semmes, Captain, A flag at, 846  
 Taylor, Brigadier-General, 745  
 Team, The, and Chief Postillion, 74  
 Tecumseh, the Iron-clad, 614  
 Tennessee, The Campaign in, 232, 234  
 Texas, The Campaign, 115  
 Texas, Character of, 145  
 Thackeray, Death of, 524  
 The Small house at Arlington, 611  
 The French Army, 99  
 The Capture of Chattanooga, 40  
 The Camp Dennison Hospital, 67  
 The new Iron-clad, 71  
 The medical staff of foreign armies, 65  
 The soldier's honor, 84  
 The Georgia campaign, 58  
 The two campaigns, military and political, 428  
 Twice fought battles, 219  
 Thomas, General, letter to Burnside, 179  
 Topography of the United States, 549  
 Totten, The late General, 669  
 Torpedo Planting, 633  
 Tower, Brigadier-General, 745  
 Transportation in the field, 515  
 Troops on snow shoes, 323  
 Trial of the Armstrong, 600-pounder, 535  
 Troops, The New Call for, 369  
 Training, Military, 96  
 Trial Trips of French iron-clads, 379  
 Tyler, Lieutenant-Colonel John S., 711  
 United States, Artillery in the, 37, 38  
 United States in rebel hands, 182  
 United States Marine Corps, 499  
 Uniform for hot climates, 738  
 Van Rensselaer, Colonel Henry, 548  
 Vessels building at private yards, 149  
 Vessels lost during the year, 283  
 Vicksburg, Fall of, 536  
 Virginia, Advance in, 185  
 Virginia, The Campaign in, 248, 274, 290  
 Virginia, Pope's Campaign in, 372  
 Virginia, The Contest in, 664  
 Volunteers, New York, 135  
 Volunteers and veterans, 194  
 Volunteer and regular navy officers, 227  
 Voyage, A Scientific, 411  
 Wadsworth, Brigadier-General, 31, 791  
 War, Picture of the horrors of, 555  
 War operations of the year, 556  
 Warfare, Submarine, 467  
 War in Denmark, The, 422, 491, 503  
 War, Report of the Secretary of, 245, 248  
 War, Making war support, 257  
 War, A Southern view of the, 326  
 War Department, The Rebel, 261  
 War, Committee on the conduct of the, 301  
 War-cloud in Europe, The, 362  
 War, The Initiative of, 120  
 War in Japan, 41  
 War time, In, 216  
 Washington and traitors, 411

Watching Rebel privateers, 253  
 What we have neglected, 11  
 What are the Russians doing? 171  
 Which fares the better? 275  
 Which, forts of masonry or sand? 25  
 Whitworth and Armstrong, 451  
 Why seamen leave the Navy, 308  
 Why not? 115  
 Weakness of the British navy, 165  
 Western iron-clads, 59  
 West Point, The history of, 195  
 West Point, A word about, 265  
 Wilkes, Commodore, to the Secretary of the Navy, 283  
 Wilkes, Commodore, Court-martial on, 493  
 Wilson, Letter to the Hon. Henry, 310  
 Wind and current system, 114  
 Winslow, Captain, Report of, 762, 769  
 Winslow, Captain, Dinner to, 73  
 Winslow, Captain, Secretary Welles to, 779  
 Winter Work, 280  
 Wistar, General, Expedition of, 451  
 Word on the other side, A, 3  
 Working steam expansively, 273  
 Wrangel, Farwell address of, 743  
 Wrought-iron gun carriages, 51  
 Yang-Tse, Ascent of the River, 294  
 Yards and docks, Bureau of, 279

## THE MILITARY SITUATION.

AUGUST, 1863.  
 Army of the Potomac on the Upper Rappahannock, 2, 17  
 Averill, General, Rumored defeat of at White Sulphur Springs, 17  
 Blunt, General, Defeat of rebels and capture of Fort Smith by, 41, 49  
 Chattanooga, Advance of General Rosecrans on, 17  
 Chattanooga, Defences of, 2  
 Fisher, Fort, Wilmington, Bombardment of, 2  
 Grant's army much broken up into garrisons, 2, 17  
 Hebe, Destruction of the blockade-runner, 2  
 Johnson, Co-operative advance of Burnside on, 2, 17  
 New Orleans, Concentration of troops at, 17  
 Phillips, Colonel, Raid into Central Mississippi by, 2  
 Sumter, Fort, Bombardment of, 1, 17  
 Wistar, Colonel, Cavalry raid towards Richmond by, 17

SEPTEMBER.  
 Army of the Potomac on the Rapidan, The, 65, 81  
 Blunt, General, Operations in the Indian Territory of, 81  
 Braashear City, Repulse and subsequent victory at, 97  
 Chattanooga occupied by Rosecrans, 33  
 Chattanooga, The situation at, 81  
 Chickamauga Creek, Defeat of Rosecrans at, 65  
 Cumberland Gap surrendered by the rebels, 41, 49  
 Guerrillas on the Mississippi, 49  
 Lee, returns towards Richmond, followed by, 49  
 Pleasanton, 49  
 Little Rock, Ark., Capture of, 65  
 Morris Island, Evacuation of, 83, 41  
 Jackson Ford, Sharp skirmish at, 49  
 Sabine Pass, Texas, Repulse of Franklin at, 65  
 Sumter, Fort, Failure of boat attack on, 49  
 Continued bombardment of, 81  
 Wagner, Fort, Bombardment and evacuation of, 31

OCTOBER.  
 Army of the Potomac, Continued inaction of the, 97  
 Army of the Potomac, Retrograde movement of the, 114  
 Army of the Potomac, The offensive assumed by the, 129  
 Army of the Potomac, Return of the, 145  
 Arkansas, Schofield's report on the situation in, 97  
 Defeat of rebels under Shelby in, 121, 129  
 Blunt, Fort, Price and Cooper threaten, 145  
 Blunt, General, Capture of the body-guard of, 121  
 Bristol Station, Va., Severe repulse of the rebels at, 114, 129  
 Blue Springs, Tenn., Defeat of the rebels at, 121, 129  
 Harper's Ferry, Rebels surprised and driven from, 145, 161  
 Burnside, General, in Tennessee, Position of, 97  
 Charleston, The equinoctial gales at, 97  
 Resumption of active operations at, 145, 153  
 Chattanooga, Quiescence of both armies near, 97  
 General situation at, 105, 114  
 Cavalry raids, The communications of Rosecrans threatened by, 97, 114  
 Chalmers' cavalry, Defeat of, 121, 129  
 Cherokee Station, Defeat of rebels near, 145, 161  
 Grant's Army, Distribution of, 97  
 Grant, General, Suppression of Rosecrans by, 129  
 Knoxville, Attempt to blow up the bridge, 121  
 Lookout Mountain, The enemy driven from, 145, 161  
 McPherson, General, Successful expedition and return of, 145  
 Rosecrans, General, Removal from command of, 129  
 Shenandoah Valley, No rebels in the, 97  
 Texas, Franklin's progress in, 145  
 Wistar, General, Defeat of guerrillas by, 121  
 Wolford, General, Rebels defeated by, 145

NOVEMBER.  
 Army of the Potomac, Advance to the line of the Upper Rappahannock of the, 177  
 Army of the Potomac, Attitude of expectancy in the, 193  
 Army of the Potomac, Reported movement of the, 209  
 Army of the Potomac, Advance to Mine Run and return of the, 215  
 Brownsville, Texas, Capture of, 193  
 Chattanooga, General situation at, 177, 183  
 Guerrillas at Lawrenceburg, Dispersal of, 169  
 Knoxville, Tenn., Longstreet moves against and invests, 193  
 Missionary Ridge, Defeat of Bragg at, 225  
 "Mud Run," Averill and Duffie defeat, 177  
 Rodgersville, Tenn., Capture of Burnside's outpost at, 177, 209  
 Sherman compelled to the route of his advance, 177  
 forms a junction with Grant, 193  
 Sumter, Fort, Continued bombardment of, 193, 209, 225

DECEMBER.  
 Army of the Potomac, Position of the, 241, 257, 273  
 Arkansas, Military operations in, 273  
 Averill, General, Raid on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad by, 273, 299  
 Charleston, Slow bombardment of Rebel works at, 241, 257, 273  
 Disaster to the Weoharcken in the harbor of, 257  
 Chattanooga, Bombardment of, 305  
 Chattanooga, Situation at, 241, 259  
 Chesapeake, Capture by pirates of the, 241  
 Capture of the, 257  
 Charles City Court-House, Va., Successful expedition to, 257  
 Daylight, Reported destruction of the U. S. gunboat, 273  
 Guerrillas on the Mississippi, Operations of, 241  
 Capture of fifty, 259  
 Ironsides, Rumored disaster to the, 273  
 Knoxville, Longstreet raises the siege of and retreats from, 241, 273  
 Longstreet, General, faces about and stands at, 257, 273  
 Defeat of General Shackelford at Bean Station by, 257, 273

Longstreet, General, Probable intentions of, 273  
 "Perilous position of, 289  
 Marblehead, Affair between a shore battery and the gunboat, 305, 307  
 McChesney, Colonel, Successful raid from Newbern by, 303  
 McCurtain, the Choctaw chief, Surrender of, 289  
 New Orleans, Naval expedition leaves, 321  
 Quantrell, Defeat of, in the Indian Territory, 305  
 Re-organization of our military forces, The, 289  
 Rail works on the Florida coast, Destruction of, 305  
 St. Augustine, Fla., Capture of a Union guard near, 321  
 Texas, Capture of Fort Esperanza in, 257  
 Rumored advance up the Red River in, 257  
 Favorable accounts from, 305  
 Wells, Colonel, Co-operative raid under, 289  
 Wheeler, General, Defeat of guerrillas under, 289, 305

JANUARY, 1864.  
 Army of the Potomac, Re-organization of the, 333  
 Bealton, Va., Skirmish near, 337  
 Blockade-runners, Capture of, 305  
 Charleston, Obstructions washed away at, 321  
 Naval expedition from, 337  
 Continued bombardment of, 307, 333

Dove, blockade-runner, Destruction of the, 337  
 Early, General, Scouting advance in force under, 335, 321  
 Fortown, General, Grant's communications menaced by, 305  
 Guerrillas, Attack on Switzer's brigade by, 333  
 Graham, General, Successful expedition on the James by, 333  
 Gregg, Colonel, Reconnaissance to Warrenton under, 305  
 Home guards (Rebel) in Tennessee, Defeat of, 333  
 Jonesville, Va., Capture of Union garrison at, 305  
 Johnston, General, Retreat from Dalton of, 333, 369  
 Knoxville, Rumored advance of Longstreet on, 333, 369  
 Longstreet, General, Reported reinforcement of, 321  
 Louisiana, Concentration of Rebel forces in, 321  
 Metagorda Bay, Severe skirmish at the entrance of, 333  
 Mansson, General, Extensive raid into Virginia under, 337  
 Rhoddy, the noted guerrilla, Capture of, 321  
 Morgan, Fort, Ala., Rebel revolt in, 369, 497  
 Moseby defeated in London Co., Va., 321  
 Newbern, Successful expedition from, 369  
 Offensive, Possibility of the Rebels assuming the, 333  
 Port Hudson, Concentration of Rebels near, 333  
 Prisoners, The exchange of, 305  
 Rhoddy, General, Defeat of, in Tennessee, 333, 369  
 Strawberry Plains, Cavalry fight at, 321, 369  
 Teche County, Texas, Our troops abandon the, 333  
 Vance, General, Defeat and capture of, 337  
 Wagon train near Williamsport, Rebels capture a, 269

FEBRUARY.  
 Averill, General, Defeat of Rebel cavalry by, 339  
 Beauregard, General, at Savannah, Presence of, 401  
 Coast and river expeditions, Organization of, 369  
 Charleston, Continued bombardment of, 385, 401  
 Failure of a Rebel torpedo-boat at, 401  
 Cumberland Gap, Adverse skirmishing near, 401  
 Dahlgren, Colonel, Death of, 431  
 Harper's Ferry, Capture of a railroad train near, 401  
 Jacksonville, Fla., General Seymour lands at, 401, 449  
 Arrival of General Gilmore returns from, 449  
 Kilpatrick, General, Daring raid on Richmond by, 451  
 Kilauea, Victory over the Navajos by, 401  
 Knoxville, Communication intercepted between Cumberland Gap and, 401  
 Logan, General, Co-operative expedition under, 401  
 Mobile, Demonstration at Grant's Pass against, 449  
 Mulligan, Colonel, Defeat of Early by, 385  
 Newbern, N. C., Hoke and Pickett threaten, 369, 385, 401  
 Arrival of General Peck at, 401  
 Olmsted, F. A., Defeat of General Seymour at, 465, 491  
 Powell, Fort, Mobile, bombardment of, 497  
 Knoxville, Tenn., Defeat of guerrillas at, 355  
 Sherman, General, Grand Mississippi expedition under, 401, 449, 481  
 Smith, W. S., Cavalry expedition under, 401, 449, 481  
 Andrews, Fla., Destruction of Rebel salt works at, 385  
 Tunnel Hill, Ga., Skirmish at, 449  
 Waterproof, La., Attack upon negro troops near, 449  
 Wistar, General, Attempt to surprise Richmond by, 385, 451

MARCH.  
 Alexandria, Surrender of, 529  
 Army of the Frontier, Initial movement of the, 529, 545  
 Blair Mountain, Va., Scouting expedition of the, 545  
 Charleston, Another Rebel iron-clad launched at, 513  
 Decatur, Capture of, 513  
 Fort Roney, Fort, Capture of, 513, 529  
 Forrest, General, Raid through Kentucky by, 513, 529, 545  
 Graham, General, Expedition under, 513  
 Guerrillas, Dispersal of, 529  
 Lexington, Capture of two West Virginia, 513  
 Natchitoches, Red River, Rebel defeat at, 545  
 Newbern, N. C., Still threatened, 497, 513  
 New Orleans, Expedition from, 497  
 Paducah, Attack on, 529  
 Pickett, A. A., Capture of, 497  
 Admiral, Red River expedition under, 513  
 Powell, Fort, Rumored capture of, 513  
 Price, General, assumes command in Arkansas, 513  
 Seabrook Island, Rebel night attack on, 513  
 Somerville, Tenn., Union cavalry repulsed near, 545  
 Union City, Capture of, 529

APRIL.  
 Army of the Potomac, The work of remodeling the, 545, 561, 577  
 Army of the Frontier, Progress of the, 561, 577  
 Army of the Frontier, Perilous situation of the, 569  
 Fort Pass, Texas, Re-occupation of, 561  
 Gray, Fort, N. C., Rebel attack on, 577, 593  
 Grierson, General, Repulse of, 545  
 Repulse of Forrest by, 593  
 Guerrillas raids, No security against and effect of, 561  
 Jacksonville, Fla., Reconnaissance from, 561  
 Kentucky, Annoying activity of guerrillas in, 561  
 Maple Leaf, Destruction of the transport, 561  
 Minnesota, Narrow escape of the frigate, 561  
 Mount Elba, Ark., Successful expedition to, 545  
 Natchitoches, Attack on our pickets at, 561  
 Pillow, Fort, Massacre of troops at, 577  
 Plymouth, N. C., Capture of, 561  
 Rebel raid, Attack on our fleet at Plymouth by, 561  
 Red River, The expedition up the, 561

Red River, Unfavorable news from the, 577, 593  
 Red River, Conflicting reports from the, 609  
 Southwest, Rebel policy in the, 561  
 Strasburg, Va., Skirmish at, 593

## CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

MAY, 1864.

Campaign in Virginia, Final preparations for the, 609  
 Campaign in Virginia, Opening of the, 625  
 Campaign in Virginia, Official account of the, 635, 653, 651  
 Campaign in Virginia, Rebel account of the, 634, 645  
 Army of the Potomac, Narrative of the operations of the, 625  
 Thursday, 6th—The advance contested by Ewell and Hill—Unfavorable nature of the ground—Fierce attack on the 2d corps, 625  
 Friday, 6th—Resumption of hostilities—Sedgwick attacked—Hancock drives the enemy two miles—is in turn forced to retire—General Wadsworth killed—Attack of Ewell and Hill on our left and center, and later on our right—Disaster to the 6th corps—The position at nightfall—Capture of several hundred of the 18th Pa. Cavalry, 625  
 Saturday and Sunday, 7th and 8th—A brisk cannonade—Retreat of Lee discovered—Pursuit of our infantry—Affair near Alsop's Farm, 627  
 Monday, 9th—Comparative quiet in the morning—No general battle—Death of General Sedgwick—Severe battle towards dusk, 627  
 Tuesday, 10th—Terrific fighting on the Position of the hostile armies—Gallant assault by Upton's brigade—Our losses during the week compared with the enemy's—627  
 Wednesday, 11th—Comparative quiet—Position of the Rebel forces—Groundless rumors—The first rain of the campaign—Changes in our position preparatory to an assault, 628, 641  
 Thursday, 12th—Successful assault on the first line of rifle pits—Capture of 3,000 prisoners and 2 generals—The second line carried—The advance checked—Attempt to turn the enemy's right—The contest on the extreme left—Results of the fighting, 641  
 Friday, 13th—Active operations checked by rain—Slight skirmishing—Congratulatory order from General Meade—A movement to the left, 641  
 Saturday, 14th—The enemy fallen back, but holding the Court-House—Position of our forces—Strength of the Rebel position—Our forces throw up entrenchments—Fighting on the left—Narrow escape of General Meade, 642  
 Sunday and Monday, 15th and 16th—Days of rest, 642  
 Tuesday, 17th—Examination of the enemy's position, 643  
 Wednesday, 18th—Unsuccessful attempt to carry the works, 643, 657  
 Thursday, 19th—Movement to the left—A fierce attack by Ewell—Attempted capture of our baggage train—How the attack was foiled—Successful attack on the rear of the enemy's column, 658  
 Friday and Saturday, 20th and 21st—The movement southward, 658  
 Sunday, 22nd—Hancock's attack near Jericho Mills, 658  
 Monday, 23rd—Crossing the North Anna, 673  
 Tuesday, 24th to Thursday, 26th—South of the North Anna—Grant determines on a new flanking movement—March to the Pamunkey commenced, 673  
 Friday, 27th—March to the Pamunkey continued, 674  
 Saturday, 28th—Our forces in possession of Hanover Court-House—Position of Lee's Army—Engagement near Hawes' Store—Virginia Central and Fredericksburg Railroad torn up, 674  
 Sunday, 29th—Our Army across the Pamunkey, 674  
 Monday, 30th—Warren attacked on the Mechanicsville road—Hancock moves to his right—Midnight attack on Mechanicsville, 675  
 Tuesday, 31st—General advance of our lines—Position of Lee's Army, 675

JUNE.  
 Wednesday and Thursday, 1st and 2d—The harbor of Chesapeake—Preparations for crossing the Chickahominy, 689  
 Friday, 3d—Obstacle but unsuccessful attempt to cross, 690  
 Saturday, 4th, to Wednesday, 9th—Minor operations—Duty picket lines—Assaults on our lines repelled—Formation and position of our lines—Armistice for burying the dead, 699, 706  
 Wednesday to Saturday, 11th—Preparations for crossing the James—706  
 Sunday, 12th, to Wednesday, 15th—The movement to the James—Reconnaissance to Malvern Hill—The outer line of Petersburg defenses taken—Attack repulsed on the extreme left, 705, 724  
 Thursday, 16th—Petersburg and Richmond Railroad cut—Operations against Petersburg—An assault on the works repelled, 724  
 Friday, 17th—Gallant assault by Griffin's brigade—Capture of Rebel breastworks—General Birney unsuccessful in the centre—General Foster compelled to retire, 722  
 Saturday, 18th—Unsuccessful assaults—Our losses during four days' operations, 722  
 From Saturday to Tuesday, 21st—Skirmishing and cannonading—Burying dead, carrying off wounded—Interview of General Grant and Lee—Review of operations—Sheridan's expedition against Gordonsville—Wilson's cavalry adventures, 728, 754, 754  
 Wednesday and Thursday, 23rd and 30th—Operations at Petersburg—Muscarre of an attempted surprise, 754

JULY.  
 Friday, 1st, to Monday, 4th—Quiet on the left—Attack on General Ledlie repelled—Festivities in camp, 756  
 Monday to Friday, July 8th—Skirmishing and cannonading—Departure of troops for Maryland, 770  
 Saturday, 9th, to Sunday, 24th—A week of comparative quiet—The Weldon Railroad repaired—Contraction of our left—Death of Colonel Davis—Destruction of a Rebel signal station—Engagement with Fitz-Hugh Lee's cavalry—Capture of 12 torpedoes—Departure of the enemy's works—General Smith relieved—Rebel report of Grant's death—Artillery duel—The rise at Deep Bottom, 785, 801, 802, 817  
 Monday, 24th, to Sunday, 31st—The mine—Preparations for assault—The assault—Gallantry of Bartlett's brigade—Our losses—Flag of truce—Visit of the President—Grant leaves for Washington—Explosion of a Rebel mine—Death of Colonel Steadman—Return of Grant, 817, 831  
 The raid upon the Shenandoah Valley, 769  
 Evacuation of Martinsburg—Defeat of Sigel at Lees Ferry—He falls back to Harper's Ferry—Hagerstown plundered—Call for

State militia—Skirmishing between Hagerstown and Frederick—Defeat of Wallace at Monocacy—Panic in Baltimore—Depredations of the raiders—Northern Central Railroad cut, 770  
 Capture and escape of General Franklin—Skirmishing near Washington—Attack on Fort Stevens—End of the Maryland raid, 785  
 Pursuit of the Rebels, 801  
 Their defeat at Snicker's Gap—Check at Ashby's Gap—Averill's success at Winchester—Force of the enemy, their losses and spoils—Return of the enemy—Defeat of Averill—Rebels again at Martinsburg—Burning of Chambersburg, 819, 833  
 Disgraceful rout of our cavalry at Winchester, 833  
 Death of Colonel Mulligan—Panic in Southern Plains of Colorado—Skirmish at McConnell'sburg, 833  
 AUGUST.  
 General Kelly's movements—Averill routs the enemy at Moorefield, 834  
 8th—Rebel mine exploded at Petersburg, 849  
 8th to 8th—Comparative quiet at Petersburg, 849  
 9th—Heavy mortar duel—Explosion of ordnance bomb at City Point, 849  
 10th—Canal at Dutch Gap commenced—General Sheridan's force move down the Shenandoah Valley, 849  
 14th—Movements of troops on transports from City Point—Rebel works at Strawberry Plains and breastworks on Newmarket Road taken, 849  
 15th—Skirmishing on Newmarket Road, 849  
 GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.  
 MAY, 1864.  
 Advance of Thomas from Tunnel Hill, 639  
 Severe skirmishing at Buzzard's Roost Pass, 644  
 Flank movement to Snake's Gap, 644  
 Rebel retreat on Resaca and beyond, 644  
 Sherman arrives at Kingston, 644  
 Skirmish at Sugar Valley, 650  
 Battle of May 16th, 650  
 Attack of May 15th, 650  
 Retreat of the Rebels towards Calhoun, 660  
 Sherman's pursuit, 660, 675  
 Reported capture of Dallas, 676  
 Johnston said to have recrossed the Chattahoochee, 676  
 Engagement of May 25th to June 1st, 691

JUNE.  
 Occupation of the Allatoona Pass, 691  
 Before Kennesaw, 705, 723  
 Corps movements, 723  
 Repulse at Kennesaw Mountain, 738, 755  
 Evacuation of Kennesaw Mountain, 770  
 Advance of our lines beyond Marietta, 770  
 Occupation of Marietta, 785  
 The Chattahoochee crossed, 785  
 The Rebel flank turned, 785  
 Our advance ten miles from Atlanta, 785  
 Assault on our lines repulsed, 785  
 JULY.  
 Movements to the 22d, 802  
 Battle of July 22d, 802, 819  
 Death of McPherson, 802  
 Rosecrans' raid, 802  
 Stoneman's raid, 819, 834  
 Garrard's raid, 819, 834  
 Rebel attack of the 25th repulsed, 819, 834  
 Hooker's farewell to his corps, 834  
 GENERAL BUTLER'S OPERATIONS.  
 MAY, 1864.  
 Feint on York River, 628  
 Landing at Wilson's Wharf, 628  
 Expedition of General Kantz, 628  
 Advance against the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, 628, 659  
 Small success of the naval forces, 659  
 Destruction of the Commodore Jones, 659  
 Operations against Fort Darling, 643  
 Movement in support of Kantz, 644  
 The enemy's outer line of works carried, 644  
 Explosion of a Rebel magazine, 644  
 Clearing out the torpedoes, 644  
 Attack on Wilson's Wharf, 675  
 Position of Butler's army, 675  
 Demonstration against our lines, 691

JUNE.  
 Engagement of Wednesday and Thursday, 691  
 Unsuccessful demonstration against Petersburg, 706  
 OTHER OPERATIONS.  
 MAY, 1864.  
 Albemarle, Attack on the, 628  
 Averill, General, Effective work by, 644  
 Bailey, Colonel, Rescue of Porter's fleet by, 676  
 Banks, General, Retreat from Alexandria of, 676  
 Birney, General, Expedition up the St. John's by, 664  
 Canby, General, Suppression of Banks by, 644  
 Crook, General, Successor at Newbern, Va., of, 644  
 Crook, General, Return to West Virginia of, 660  
 Custar, General, March to Hanover Court-House by, 660  
 Newbern, Cavalry dash on, 628  
 Porter, Admiral, Rescue of the fleet of, 660  
 Shenandoah Valley, The movement up the, 628  
 Sheridan, General, Move towards Richmond by, 660  
 Sigel, General, Defeat of, 644  
 Steele, General, Little Rock held by, 614  
 Washington, N. C., Burning of, 660  
 JUNE, 1864.  
 Charleston, Movement against, 691  
 Danville Railroad, Operations against the, 789  
 Frankfort, Ky., besieged by guerrillas, 707  
 Guerrillas in Missouri and Arkansas, 691, 707  
 Hilton Head, Expeditions from, 707  
 Hunter, General, Victory near Staunton of, 691  
 Lexington, Va., McCausland driven from, 723  
 Lynchburg, Va., Our forces repulsed from, 723, 739  
 Marmaduke, General, The Mississippi blocked by, 207  
 Morgan, General, Raid in Kentucky by, 706  
 Palmer, General, Expedition from Newbern by, 739  
 Pillow, General, Repulse from Lafayette, Tenn., of, 739  
 Rhoddy, General, Reported death of, 691  
 Sheridan, General, Raid on Gordonsville by, 722  
 Staunton, Va., Occupation of, by Hunter, 706, 723  
 Wharton, General, Attack on Sherman's communications by, 739, 770  
 JULY, 1864.  
 Buckner, General, Kentucky invaded by, 756  
 Charleston, Operations off, 756  
 Early, General, Second raid of, 819  
 Grierson's cavalry, Operations of, 786  
 Guerrillas in Missouri, 786  
 Jackson, Miss., Occupation of, 786  
 Middletown, Md., Cavalry skirmish at, 756  
 Mobile, Operations against, 834  
 Sigel, General, Evacuation of Harper's Ferry by, 756  
 Queen City, Capture of steamer, 769  
 July 21st—Hostilities against Indians resumed at Fort Laramie, 800  
 24th—Union raid in Florida, Baldwin occupied, 850  
 AUGUST.  
 5th—Farragut's attack on the forts of Mobile Bay—Loss of Tecumseh by explosion of torpedo—Surrender of Rebel ram Tennessee and gunboat Selma, and Admiral Buchanan, 850  
 8th—Surrender of Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, 850

State militia—Skirmishing between Hagerstown and Frederick—Defeat of Wallace at Monocacy—Panic in Baltimore—Depredations of the raiders—Northern Central Railroad cut, 770  
 Capture and escape of General Franklin—Skirmishing near Washington—Attack on Fort Stevens—End of the Maryland raid, 785  
 Pursuit of the Rebels, 801  
 Their defeat at Snicker's Gap—Check at Ashby's Gap—Averill's success at Winchester—Force of the enemy, their losses and spoils—Return of the enemy—Defeat of Averill—Rebels again at Martinsburg—Burning of Chambersburg, 819, 833  
 Disgraceful rout of our cavalry at Winchester, 833  
 Death of Colonel Mulligan—Panic in Southern Plains of Colorado—Skirmish at McConnell'sburg, 833  
 AUGUST.  
 General Kelly's movements—Averill routs the enemy at Moorefield, 834  
 8th—Rebel mine exploded at Petersburg, 849  
 8th to 8th—Comparative quiet at Petersburg, 849  
 9th—Heavy mortar duel—Explosion of ordnance bomb at City Point, 849  
 10th—Canal at Dutch Gap commenced—General Sheridan's force move down the Shenandoah Valley, 849  
 14th—Movements of troops on transports from City Point—Rebel works at Strawberry Plains and breastworks on Newmarket Road taken, 849  
 15th—Skirmishing on Newmarket Road, 849  
 GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.  
 MAY, 1864.  
 Advance of Thomas from Tunnel Hill, 639  
 Severe skirmishing at Buzzard's Roost Pass, 644  
 Flank movement to Snake's Gap, 644  
 Rebel retreat on Resaca and beyond, 644  
 Sherman arrives at Kingston, 644  
 Skirmish at Sugar Valley,



